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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 15. WEEKLY EDITION. FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

## HARRISBURG.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1876.

### SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Mr. Jackson presented two petitions of citizens of Armstrong county against the repeal of the law prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in said boroughs.

Mr. Payne—Two petitions from newspaper publishers relating to the publication of legal advertising in the several counties of the State.

Also, petitions of citizens of Greene county asking the repeal of the act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

*Bills Reported Favorably*—An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxation in cities of the second class in this State.

Act providing for the establishment of industrial schools in this State.

*Bills Introduced*—Act authorizing a change of venue in cases involving the title of real estate.

Act to authorize the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Northern district to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

Act fixing the term of office of assessors, to be hereafter elected for the valuation of property, at three years.

Mr. Lamberton, Allegheny—Supplementary act to the School act, allowing boards of directors to purchase school books, a privilege denied them by that act.

Act to authorize and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay over to a trustee, to be appointed by the Governor, the sum remaining in the Treasury of the appropriation by section 64, of the Appropriation act of May 27, 1871, for the removal of the Confederate dead who fell at the battle of Gettysburg.

The Committee on Education will report to-morrow, affirmatively, an act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education.

Section 1 makes it the duty of parents to send their children between the age of eight and fourteen to school for twelve weeks each year.

Section 2 forbids the employment by persons or corporations of children between said ages, during the school hours of school days.

Section 3 makes it the duty of school directors, twice a year, to see that no children are employed in mining or manufacturing establishments who have not been instructed as required.

Section 4 requires parents to have their children instructed.

Section 5 makes it the duty of directors to carry out the provisions of this act, and subjects parents who violate the same to a penalty of five dollars.

Section 6 provides for a supply of books for the indigent.

Section 7 provides for truant-loving parents of responsibility for it.

Section 8 allows boards of directors to make regulations for carrying the act into effect, subject to be approved by the judge of the court.

Section 9 confers jurisdiction in cases arising under the act, upon justices of the peace.

Section 10 makes it obligatory on school directors to provide night schools for children who work during the day, when there are twenty such children.

Section 11 leaves the adoption of the law optional with school boards.

Mr. Strang offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will consider no bills introduced into this body after the first day of April next.

Mr. Cooper moved to amend by inserting the 17th day of March, instead of April 1st.

The introduction of other resolutions caused considerable discussion. Messrs. Strang, Dill, Albright, Davis and Newmyer advocating the passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Ermentrout and Boyer opposing it.

The amendment of Mr. Cooper was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. Strang, in support of the resolution, said: "I have offered this resolution to refute a slander that has obtained a wide circulation, to-wit, that it is the disposition to extend the session beyond the one hundred days and draw pay for the extra time. I believe there is no necessity for this, and no purpose to do so, and I think we owe it to ourselves to deny this report and assure the people that there is no purpose to make them pay $300,000 for the extension of the session, when no public interest requires it."

*Bills on Third Reading*—Act to define and suppress vagrancy. The bill was unanimously passed. The vagrant bill will be farmed out, and will be on final passage to-morrow.

Mr. Davis rose to a question of privilege, and moved that the vote on the act to Cooper's amendment, relative to Mr. Strang's resolution for the consideration of bills, be reconsidered. It was agreed to and Mr. Cooper's amendment was defeated, leaving the resolution as originally offered by Mr. Strang.

Mr. Lamon moved that the Senate proceed to the second reading of the act to carry into effect Section 5 of Article 14 of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Payne moved to amend section 11 by providing that all the fees at the expiration of the term of any officer, shall become the property of the county and be collected by the commissioners. Agreed to.

Mr. Albright moved to amend section 13, applying to the county of Philadelphia, by reducing the salary, proposed in the bill, of the District Attorney from $15,000 to $10,000; of Sheriff, from $15,000 to $10,000; of Coroner, from $5,000 to $4,000; of Prothonotary, from $10,000 to $6,000; of Clerk of Courts, from $10,000 to $6,000; of Recorder, from $12,000 to $6,000; of Commissioners, from $5,000 to $4,000.

Mr. Lamon said that the bill as passed last winter was the same, and that the present bill was satisfactory. The amendment was not agreed to. The bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on Thursday, the 23d day of March, was read and indefinitely postponed—yeas 109, nays 47.

Mr. Smith read in place an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the State militia.

*Bills on Second Reading*—Act to regulate the practice of dentistry. Passed.

Act authorizing banking companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge. Passed.

Act to provide for running and marking county lines. Passed.

Supplement to an act to authorize and require auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts. Passed.

Act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Postponed indefinitely.

Act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats. Passed.

Act to fix the compensation of township officers. Passed.

Mr. Reighard called up the General Appropriation bill, and the bill was read the first time and laid over under the rules.

Act fixing the amount of bail to be given by sheriffs of the several counties. Passed.

Act to determine the residence of owners and occupants of land when the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house. Postponed indefinitely.

Act relative to fees to be paid by notaries public into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. Postponed for the present.

Act to provide additional security to the holders and assignees of mortgages. Passed.

Act authorizing the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases. Passed.

Supplementary act concerning divorces, making the law apply to misdemeanors as well as felonies. In this bill considerable discussion and merriment ensued by the introduction of amendments making one year of intemperance a cause for divorce, and tobacco causes for divorce. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely, which was not agreed to. The amendments were withdrawn and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

Act changing the place of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle district, providing for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose and making an appropriation of $6,000. Mr. Hays moved to make the amount $4,000. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

The Special Committee on bill No. 6, of which Mr. Long, of Allegheny, is Chairman, will report to-morrow to the House a supplement to the bill dividing cities of the State into three classes. They will report the following classification: 300,000, first class; less than 300,000 and exceeding 100,000, second class; less than 100,000 and exceeding 30,000, third class; less than 30,000 and exceeding 13,000, fourth class; less than 13,000, fifth class. Philadelphia is in the first class; Pittsburgh second class; Allegheny, Scranton and Reading third class; Harrisburg, Erie, Lancaster and four others, fourth class; York, Easton, Altoona, Titusville, New Castle, Oil City and twelve others, fifth class. Authority is given to councils of any city to submit the provisions of a general law applying to cities of its class, and all laws governing cities must be general. The bill will likely pass in this shape, and is pronounced here as desirable and necessary law.

The Committee on Ways and Means will report to the House to-morrow an act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, city, borough and township rates and levies, with several important amendments. Allegheny county pays into the State Treasury $52,600 as her apportionment of State taxes, while many counties throughout the State pay an unequal amount, considering their population and wealth. The bill will endeavor to equalize more justly the amounts to be paid hereafter from the several counties into the State Treasury. The bill, as amended, contains the following proviso: "That on the first day of October, 1876, each county shall be required to pay into the State Treasury such amounts as shall from time to time be assessed upon such county by the Revenue Commissioners, in accordance with existing laws."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11, 1876.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The following reports from committees were made:

Mr. Newmyer—To amend the act of April 23, 1873, to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania so as to attach the new township of Collier, Allegheny county, to the Twenty-second Congressional district. Agreed to.

Also regulating, making, repairing and keeping in repair the public roads of Washington county.

Regulating the statement of banks and banking companies, made to the Auditor General, to be published. With negative recommendations.

The following bill was introduced: Act to allow the board or executive committee of associations organized for the recovery of stolen property and the apprehension and detection of thieves and robbers the power and authority of constables in certain cases.

*Bills on Third Reading*—Act to define and suppress vagrancy. Passed.

Act declaratory of the true intent of section sixty-six of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws. Agreed to.

Act relating to mechanics' claims, authorizing the amendment of the same. Postponed.

Supplement to the act, approved February 21, 1834, relating to executors and administrators, extending the provisions of section forty-four of said act to all sales of real estate made by order of the Orphans' Court. Agreed to.

Act limiting prosecutions for forgery to five years. Agreed to.

Act to establish boundary monuments on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for the expenses of the same. Agreed to.

Act repealing the act of February 17, 1820, prohibiting horse-racing, so far as the same relates to agricultural societies and certain other incorporated associations. Agreed to.

Act requiring the owners or keepers of live stock to properly secure such stock, by good fencing, from trespassing upon either the real or personal property of others. Defeated.

Act to authorize the appointment of a suitable person as Superintendent to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Erie. Agreed to.

The Governor made the following appointments:

Notaries Public—James E. Rogers, Pittsburgh; James E. Sayers, Waynesburg, Greene county.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

### HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Meeting our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now before Congress for the adjustment of losses of people of border counties of losses sustained by invasion during the late war. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Embick, Parker, Leach, Reigart, Lusk and others, while Messrs. Christy, Mitchell, Wolfe and Stewart desired to have the resolution perfected by amendment. The resolution was finally amended so as to provide that the bounty be paid only to the original holders of claims, their executors or administrators, and in this shape it was passed.

Mr. Douglass called up the resolution offered the House of foreign material in the construction of the Centennial buildings. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

A number of reports were made from committees, among which were the Compulsory Education bill, and the same to amend, revise and consolidate the School law of this State, the Special Committee to consider the bill dividing cities of the State into three classes, reported the bill with amendments, and the same will be published Friday morning in the Pittsburgh press.

*Bills Read in Place*—Mr. Salter—Act relative to the appointment of receivers.

Mr. Graff—Authorizing the councils to vote for the opening of land alleys, and providing the mode for the assessment of damages.

Mr. Keyser—Act fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent., with the forfeiture of the same for receiving a greater sum.

Mr. Gunster—Act relating to actions of ejectment for moneys.

Mr. Mylin—Act regulating the selection of nominees for the office of nominating delegate.

Mr. Withington—Repealing the seventh section of the act for the taxation of corporations.

Mr. Parker—Act to provide for the destruction and preventing the spread of the Canada thistle.

Mr. Lotus—Supplement to the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

Mr. Mumper—Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on camp grounds.

Mr. Austin—Fixing the compensation and number of the officers and employees of the Legislature.

A resolution was offered requesting Senators and members of Congress to vote for an appropriation to remove obstructions in and for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Adjourned until next Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Among the bills negatively reported was one for aid to the Grangers' Centennial Camp.

The Oil Pipe bill of last session was reported favorably.

The House committee having the subject in charge, yesterday agreed to report the bill introduced by Mr. Billingsly, for a reduction in the tolls on the Monongahela slackwater, on coal and coke. It makes material reductions on all locks above No. 4. The bill was reported this morning. The slackwater company hold the reduction unconstitutional, as in conflict with their charter.

### Responsibility of Sleeping Car Companies.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—In the case of Blum *vs.* the Pullman Sleeping Car Company for the loss of $3,000, alleged to have been stolen between Heimboldt and Memphis, while Blum and other passengers were asleep on one of the sleeping cars of defendant, Judge Brown charged the jury that a sleeping car company was not liable as an insurer, nor common carrier or railroad company, which was held by the Supreme Court of Indiana. A private boarding or lodging house or resaurant is responsible as an innkeeper for the loss of goods by guests; sleeping car companies must take reasonable care of guests and property, especially while said guests are asleep. If the company was negligent, they became liable, and if the plaintiff was negligent as to the care of his own property, the company should not be held liable. A sleeping car company is liable only for such property as is usually carried about the persons of passengers, such as clothing, small baggage and such an amount of money as is necessary for traveling expenses. If the plaintiff's loss was caused by want of care on the part of the defendants, he should have a verdict for such reasonable amount for traveling expenses as the jury may deem necessary. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for one hundred dollars.

### Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—In the Senate bills were introduced to provide for the abandonment of the Lewistown reservoir and the sale of the lands connected therewith; to authorize the Governor to appoint five tax commissioners in each county of the State, to whom all questions of levying shall be referred. They are authorized to levy taxes.

In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the compounding or sale of drugs in cities of the second class; and to transfer the National Road to the counties through which it passes.

## XLIV. CONGRESS.

## Mr. Blaine Speaks on Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1876.

### SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN presented a telegram to himself from leading merchants of Chicago, asking that in passing any act for the repeal of the bankrupt law, the Senate will provide that it shall take effect not later than July 1st, 1876.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Passed.

The consideration of unfinished business, being the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid the Centennial Exhibition, was resumed, and Mr. NORWOOD spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH obtained the floor, but yielded for an executive session.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote could be reached on the Centennial bill.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the CHAIR announced Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Sargent and Thurman as the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to pay interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial from the citizens of Louisiana, praying for relief against certain political evils existing in that State. Referred.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. HALE, of Maine. He began by showing the importance on the past history of the country of the maintenance of foreign missions, particularly of missions of observation during the early days. He alluded to the fact that no less than six Presidents had experience in the diplomatic service, and he would not do, in the light of all the history of the past, to cast slurs upon diplomacy as a thing not needed and as a thing which should be given up.

Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. LYNCH, of Mississippi, and drew to conclusion of his speech, Mr. BLAINE arose and addressed the the committee. Every seat in the House and galleries was filled, and the closest attention was given to his remarks.

Mr. BLAINE said: Mr. Chairman: The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people have been advanced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. For more than two years the country has been suffering from prostration in business; confidence returns but slowly; trade revives but feebly; enterprise lags; the material unproductive and labor unemployed, we find ourselves in the midst of an agitation respecting the best means by which these transactions shall be carried on. Until this question is definitely adjusted it is due to excessive inaction and prosperity to which the energies of our people and the resources of the land entitle us. In the way of that adjustment one great section of the Democratic party—possibly its controlling power—submerly stands to-day. The Republicans, always true to the primal duty of supporting the nation's credit, have now cast behind them all minor differences and dissensions on the financial question, and have gradually consolidated sound currency, they will be gladly welcomed and their faith will be tested by works before this session of Congress closes. They will not, however, deem it strange or harsh if, remembering their past record, we feel an unconfortable sense of distrust as to their entire sincerity in the future. This distrust is increased when we witness the brazen boldness with which, in full view of their repudiation record of but yesterday, they assume a stilted tone of superior honesty on the question of taxation, and affect patronizing language toward the Republicans as we need the nation from the lasting blight of Mr. Seymour's triumph in 1868. Still further deepened and strengthened is this distrust when we remember the formal alliance which the New York Democrats have renewed with the Democrats of the South, to whom our whole financial system is but a reminder of what they themselves term their subjugation, and when we recall action and present tendency are unfitted to be the safe repository of the nation's pledges for the payment of its war debt. We have passed into a new era, and to recall the Southern Democracy to their apsalling record, to their ancient control in this country would be as decisive a step backward and nightmare as if we should turn the King-lish people to surround William of Orange with a Parliament made up of adherents to the last house of Stuart. It is not in vain to day for the French Assembly to thrust on MacMahon a Cabinet devoted to the fortunes of Henry Fifth.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, the country is suffering under one of those periodical revulsions in trade common to all commercial nations, and up to this day no wisdom of legislation has been able to avert. The natural restlessness of a people so alive and alert as ours looks for an instant remedy, and the danger in such a condition of the public mind is that something may be adopted that will intimately deepen the disease rather than lay the ground work for an effectual cure. Naturally enough in such a time the theories for relief are numerous, and we have marvelous recipes offered whereby the people shall be enabled to pay the dollar they owe with less than a hundred cents; while those who are caught with such a delusion seemingly forget that, even if this be so, they must in the same motion pay back not less than a the dollar that is due them. Whether the dollar that is due them be in gold or silver or paper due them to-morrow will have the greater or less number of cents, depends on the shifting of causes which they are neither control nor foresee; and therefore all certain calculation in trade is set at defiance, and those branches of business which take on the form of gambling are by a financial paradox the most secure and successful.

Uncertainty as to the value of the currency from day to day is injurious to all honest industry, and the whole tendency of a man of the debtor interest should be fairly and generously considered in the shaping of measures for specie resumption, there is no justice in asking for inflation on its behalf. Rather there is the gravest reason for saying that we remember that there is a large class of most deserving persons who would be continually robbed by such a policy, and that is the class of the *Labor* of the country, that is compelled to live from day to day on its earnings. The savings banks, which represent the surplus owned by the laborers of the nation, have depositors numbering millions and aggregating millions of dollars—more than the entire capital stock and surplus of the National banks. The pensioners, who represent the patriotic suffering of the country, have a capitalized investment of six hundred millions of dollars. Here are seventeen hundred millions of money incapable of receiving anything but a fixed and definite value. Any inflation. Whatever impairs the purchasing power of the dollar correspondingly decreases the purchasing power of the savings bank and the pensioner. The pensioner's loss would be equal to the loss of the laborer. It is argued that the laborer would receive compensation by his nominally larger earnings. But his employer would only in the case of possible augmentation of wages in a time of inflation will ever keep pace with the rise in the price of the commodities necessary to sustain life, except—and mark the exception well—in the case of a war, and during the war, when the number of laborers was continually reduced by the demand for men to fill the ranks of the army and to do those honest-minded people who recal the startling inflation of the war, and the colossal profits during the war, and attribute both to an inflated currency, commit the error of leaving out the most important element in the calculation. They forget that the Government was a customer for nearly four years at the rate of two to three millions of dollars per day—buying countless quantities of all staple articles; they forget that the amount of currency was continually enlarging as our armed force grew to its gigantic proportions, and that the number of ships, which were built for the service, and finally growing less, and that thus was presented, on a scale unprecedented and unparalleled, that simple problem familiar alike to the political economist and the village trader, of the abundance of money and the high price and a consequent rise in the price. Had the government been able to conduct the war on a specie basis and preserved the coin for its necessarily large and lavish expenditures, the prices of labor and a rise in the value of commodities would have been inevitable. And the rise of both labor and commodities would be as real as the reckoned for the time as marked as in paper, adding, of course, the depreciation of the latter to the sense of pressure.

While the delusion of creating wealth by the issue of irredeemable paper is fatal and ruinous to any number of absurd propositions, the advocates of the heresy seem to have settled down into two distinct classes. These classes are composed of two parts—namely: To abolish national banks, and then have the Government issue all legal tenders at once to the amount of the bank circulation, and add to the volume from time to time "as the country grows to the wants of trade." The two propositions are so inseparably connected that I shall discuss them together.

The national bank system, Mr. Chairman, was one of the great financial measures of the war, the credit of its origin belongs to the late Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. It may not be generally known, but it is a result to the House the circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on the outbreak of the war, in which he gave considerately what a thousand State banks of various degrees of responsibility, or irresponsibility, were doing in violation of the country. Their charters demanded the redemption of their bills on demand, and under the pressure of this requirement their aggregate circulation was kept within bounds. But the evil was so great that it was in most instances left to the discretion of the directors, and under the plea of public convenience the issue of bills for one of specie in their vaults. With the passage of the Legal Tender act, however, all this was at an end. Previous issue of Government notes, the State banks would no longer be required to redeem in specie, and would at once flood the country with their own bills and take from the Government the power to control the currency, to restrict and limit their circulation, and to make the banks as helpful as possible in the great work of providing for the Government finances, the National Bank act was passed.

This act required, in effect, that every bank should deposit with the Government, or, in other words, to invest in Government bonds; and then, on deposit of fifty-four dollars in bonds, it should issue to the United States, the bank might receive not exceeding ninety dollars in its own notes to put in circulating notes, the Government holding the bonds for the protection of the bill-holder in case the bank failed to redeem. This act, in brief, is precisely what a national bank is today. It do not say the system is perfect. I myself can see in it much to criticise and to advocacy or its defense. I do not doubt that in the end it will be found necessary to improve it, which the system can be improved. But this I am bold to maintain that, contrasted with the old system, it is in its basis and principle, in its very life, as much superior, and was meant to be superior, to the system it was to do, for its abolition, with a view of getting back any system of State banks, is a blind step. Such a step would be a fatal step. Such disaster awaits the followers, if the people should ever be so blinded as to take that fatal step.

It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Chairman, that the country has been long under the false notion that it would be a saving to the people if all banks could be dispensed with and the circulation of the eight millions of dollars of Government issuing legal tenders. I do not stop here to argue the question as to the power of the Government's pledge not to issue more than four hundred millions of its own notes. I merely remark that that pledge is binding in honor until legal tenders are redeemable in coin on presentation, and when that point is reached there will be no desire, as there will certainly be no necessity, for the Government issuing additional notes.

The great and, to my mind, unanswerable objection to the proposition is that it makes currency wholly in the power and under the direction of Congress. Now, Congress always was and always will be, from the nature of its partisan majority, representing one of the political parties in the country for the time position, therefore, reduces itself to this—that the circulating medium, instead of having a fixed, determinate amount, is to be created and changed, and manipulated according to the supposed needs of the "party." I propose to Mr. Chairman, to have some knowledge of the American Congress: its general character, its composition, its methods. I will not say, I think, on the whole, that it is a far more patriotic, intelligent and upright body of men than it generally is in the country; but at the same time, I can possibly conceive of no more formidable and unmanageable instrument for the purpose of issuing the currency. Every year it is continually enlarging as our armed force grew to its gigantic proportions, and that the number of ships which were built for the service, and finally growing less, and that thus was presented, on a scale unprecedented and unparalleled, that simple problem familiar alike to the political economist and the village trader, of the abundance of money and the high price and a consequent rise in the price. Had the government been able to conduct the war on a specie basis and preserved the coin for its necessarily large and lavish expenditures, the prices of labor and a rise in the value of commodities would have been inevitable. And the rise of both labor and commodities would be as real as the reckoned for the time as marked as in paper, adding, of course, the depreciation of the latter to the sense of pressure.

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The great and, to my mind, unanswerable objection to the proposition is that it makes currency wholly in the power and under the direction of Congress. Now, Congress always was and always will be, from the nature of its partisan majority, representing one of the political parties in the country for the time being. It is

# HARRISBURG.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 16, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 8 P. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the Chair.

*Bills on First Reading*—Act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class of the Commonwealth, on motion of Mr. McNeil, recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The above bill refers to Pittsburgh. It empowers the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas every third year to appoint three resident citizens as a Board of Assessors, to serve for a term of three years, one of whom shall be designated Chief Assessor and shall receive an annual salary of $2,500. The bill will not pass, in its present shape, either House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

*Bills on Third Reading*—Senate amendments to the act to enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens. Mr. Spang supported its passage in an able and eloquent speech, while Mr. Cline warmly opposed the same. Passed—yeas 132, nays 5.

*Bills Read in Place.*—Mr. Huhn—Act to enable corporations to perform acts not authorized by their charter when the mode of procedure is not specified therein.

Mr. Hall—Act relating to city passenger railways, allowing them to use any mechanical contrivance or power other than steam.

Act to amend the Criminal Code.

Mr. Hamilton—Authorizing the repeal of the Road law of Cecil township, Washington county.

Mr. Large—Act to repeal the act relating to the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights.

Mr. Carson—Act fixing and regulating the number, election and terms of office of Select Councils in cities of the second class, providing for the abolition of Select Councils in said cities as at present constituted.

Mr. Carson also presented the following petition from prominent citizens of Pittsburgh:

Before the passage of the act to authorize the issue of bonds for the purpose of completing the water works, your petitioners pray that a committee may be appointed to investigate matters, inquire into the manner in which the proceeds of bonds heretofore issued for the water works and under the Penn Avenue act have been expended; whether there have been issued and disposed of more bonds than are by the Penn Avenue act than appeared in the last annual report of the City Controller; also asking that the status of assets of the Water Department, whether the same are not sufficient, if realized, to place the water works in a prosperous condition, whether any of said assets have been diverted from their proper use.

[Signed] THOMAS DONNELLY, M. P. & P. F. HAWLEY, THOMAS MELLON, JOHN H. SAWYER, JOHN W. RIDDELL, JAMES H. LOVE & CO., JAMES P. BARR and many others.

Mr. Carson offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The city of Pittsburgh has memorialized the Legislature to increase its bonded indebtedness to the amount of one-fourth of one percentum of its assessed valuation, for the purpose of completing the water works of said city; and

WHEREAS, Gross mismanagement and carelessness on the part of the Councils of said city, and those charged with the immediate charge of certain improvements, is alleged; *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire for information of this House.

Considerable debate ensued upon the above resolutions, when, by unanimous consent, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

*Bills on Second Reading*—Supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations. Passed.

Supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and organization of companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Passed.

Supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29, 1874. Referred to the Committee on General Judiciary.

Pending the question, Shall the act to authorize the [illegible] Passed.

Adjourned.

## EVANSVILLE.

### Ferryboat Blown up—Three Men Injured.

EVANSVILLE, February 16.—The boiler of the ferryboat Pleasant Bay exploded at the lower end of the city wharf-boat to-night, at seven o'clock, blowing three men, Jas. Bluff, the owner and commander, Ben. Johnson, an assistant, into the river. Both were rescued, badly stunned but only slightly injured. Thos. Gilligan, on a coal dock in tow of the Pleasure Boy, was slightly bruised on the head by a splinter. The boat is a total wreck.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

CONNELLSVILLE.

PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., February 15, 1876.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

At the municipal election to-day, S. T. Tarey, Republican, was elected Burgess by a majority of five, and almost the entire Republican ticket was carried. This is a great victory won by the Republicans for years.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., February 16, 1876.

At our borough election yesterday the Republicans gained a most substantial victory. S. F. Hovey, the Republican candidate for Burgess, was elected; and four Councilmen and two constables on the same ticket were also successful. The victorious ticket is composed of high class men, secured, by hard, honest work, a Republican administration for the first time in fifteen years.

PETROLIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., February 16, 1876.

The election passed off quietly yesterday. The following officers were elected: Burgess—F. L. Wasson; Council—R. J. Bottner, C. Templeton, Charles Barthold, J. C. Lyons, T. Green, H. Chrnelie; Constable—A. Shutts; School Directors—C. D. Backus, G R. Babbitt, W. Gibson; Assessor—J. Leasure; Assistant Assessors—W. Gibson and A. Austin; Auditors—C. D. Backus and O. McCarty.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—On Tuesday, in twelve wards Select Councilmen were elected. Of these seven were Republicans, one an Independent Republican, and four were Democrats. All the present members but one were renominated. Seven are Republicans. Of the Common Councilmen chosen, twenty-two are Republicans, four Independent Republicans and eleven Democrats. The present Council stands twenty-nine Republicans to seven Democrats.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 16.—In a vote of 3,700 Mayor Patterson, Republican, was re-elected yesterday by a majority of about 1,100, nearly 1,000 larger than he received two years ago. William Sheetz, Democrat, for City Treasurer, had about *500 majority* over ex-Mayor Verbeke. The Council is five-sixths Republican.

ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, February 16.—The election for Mayor and city officers yesterday resulted in the election of Edward B. Young, Republican, Mayor, by about one hundred majority. Both branches of City Councils will have a Republican majority. This is a gain for the Republicans, as the retiring Mayor and Councils are Democrats.

MEADVILLE.

MEADVILLE, February 16.—George Delamater, Republican candidate for Mayor, has three hundred and eighty majority over Henry Church, Democrat. The Republicans carried every ward in the city. The contest was the warmest known for years, and the vote the largest ever cast at a municipal election.

ERIE.

ERIE, February 16.—There were no party tickets in the field yesterday. J. W. Hammond, Republican, has a plurality of 255 for Mayor. Chas. Vosburgh, colored, is elected Councilman in the Fourth ward.

READING.

READING, February 16.—The election yesterday was without great interest, a very light vote being polled. Henry A. Tyson, Democrat, was elected Controller without opposition. Select Council will be Republican.

ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, February 16.—D. A. Gilland, Democrat, the present Mayor, was re-elected by over 200 majority.

WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, February 16.—Colonel Starkweather, Republican, was elected Mayor, yesterday, over Addis MacVeagh, Democrat. Longsdorf, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, had a large majority, while Lowe, Democrat, was elected Controller. Of the twelve Councilmen the Republicans elected eight and the Democrats four.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—At the annual municipal election to-day, D. H. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor by 113 majority. This is the first Republican Mayor elected in this city in three years.

TEXAS STATE ELECTION.

GALVESTON, February 15.—The election in this city passed off quietly. A full vote was polled. The Democratic State ticket was carried by a large majority. Returns from the interior are meager, but indicate the success of the entire Democratic State ticket. Cannot get full returns before to-morrow evening.

# WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1876.

Senators Complain of too many Visitors in Working Hours.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday, there was a lively discussion on a matter personal to Senators. Mr. Hamlin, who first came to the Senate a generation since, and who believes in its traditions, complained that the Senate was fast becoming no better than the mob at the other end of the capitol, meaning the House of Representatives. He said the floor of the Senate was crowded day after day with people who had no business there and that Senators had no privacy. He administered a severe lecture to Mr. Ferry, the President pro tem., who, he said, was responsible for the admission of these intruders. He reminded that gentleman that he had no right to arrogate to himself such power. Mr. Ferry explained that he had only followed the precedent set by his predecessors. Other Senators complained of the annoyance to which they were subjected by the cards of persons outside. One said he could not put his nose outside the chamber but he was pounced upon by a motley crowd. Mr. Conkling said that recently he had made a calculation of the number of cards sent to him in one day, and ascertained that had he responded to them all, it would just have allowed him five minutes to attend to his duties as a Senator. Senator Cameron, in his dry way, said he was not half so much annoyed by the visitors and the cards as he was by the blatherskite speeches which he was constantly compelled to hear. General Ransom, whose seat is just inside one of the doors, said the outsiders must imagine he was a messenger, for they were constantly pushing their heads in and asking him to call this or that Senator. It was mentioned that the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms never answered a card brought to him after the Senate had met, and that no matter how prominent the person, his invariable reply was, "Tell him the Senate is in session." Finally, on motion of Mr. Merrimon, the Committee on Rules was instructed to prepare a rule which will save Senators the annoyance occasioned by bringing to them visiting cards when the Senate is in session. It would seem as if the only remedy was to absolutely prohibit the messengers from receiving the cards.

Passage of the Centennial Bill.

After the vote on the Centennial appropriation was announced, the venerable Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron became the recipient of quite an ovation. The Senators clustered about him and congratulated him upon the consummation of his earnest efforts in behalf of that patriotic enterprise. The Senator, ever since the introduction of the first bill relating to the Centennial Exhibition, about four years ago, has been an untiring worker in its behalf. He has been its zealous advocate whenever before the Senate, and therefore honors to-day were well earned. In the success of to-day he was ably assisted by his colleague, Senator Wallace. The engrossed bill will go to the President, for his signature, to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1876.

Soldiers' Bounty Claims.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report a bill extending the time in which claims for soldiers' bounty may be filed, to July 1, 1877. The time expired last July.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus to-day and agreed upon the following gentlemen to compose the Congressional Executive Committee: Stevenson, Wallace, Gordon, Whyte, Davis and Eaton.

Father of John Wilkes Booth Dead.

Hambleton, the Clerk of Committee on Ways and Means, who thought the assassin of Lincoln the greatest hero of the age, and named his son "John Wilkes Booth" in recognition of the fact, has been forced to resign his position, on account of illness. The Republican members, Messrs. Blaine, Garfield and Kelley, exposed his character when his appointment was first suggested, but he was overruled by the Democratic majority.

A Retrospect of Democratic Financiering.

A few days since, a resolution passed the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of all balances still standing to the credit from public officers and all such balances due from other parties no longer in the public service; the statement to embrace the balances reported since January, 1861. The resolution has passed the House and been signed by the President. The officers entrusted with these accounts are now busily engaged in preparing the material asked for by the resolution. It will require some days to complete the document. Sufficient data, however, have been compiled to show that the Government, in wildcat stocks under the different Democratic administrations, and which became finally worthless in the financial crash of 1857, will approximate eighteen millions. It appears that it was common to take the trust funds held by the Government and to turn them over to various purposes when it was found very subsequently that the securities were worthless. As an instance, the bequest of Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, amounting with accrued interest, to nearly one million dollars, was thus invested and lost, the Government being compelled to make the amount good. The names of the parties associated with these transactions are among the most prominent in the land between 1830 and 1857. The document will be looked for with great interest, and will give a lively insight into some of the financial transactions of the days of wildcat banks, chimerical enterprises and Democratic financiering.

Inspectors of Customs at Erie.

Senator Cameron, State Treasurer Rawle and W. W. Reed, of Erie, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, to-day had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, asking the appointment of General H. B. Brown and Mr. Crane as Inspectors of Customs at Erie. Both were gallant soldiers in the late war, and were several times wounded. Gen. Brown rose from captain to brevet major general, and Mr. Crane lost a leg. The Secretary indicated a disposition favorable to their appointment.

Consular and Diplomatic Deficit.

The Treasury Department has prepared for transmission to the House a statement of the balance due the Government from consular and diplomatic officers. The apparent amount is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but it is stated at the Department that the real amount in default is not over seventy-one thousand dollars, of which thirty thousand dollars is due by Mr. Jay, the late Minister to Austria, for moneys placed in his hands on account of the Vienna Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1876.

The Granger Candidate.

The movement in favor of Judge Davis for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is gaining strength, to the discomfiture of the old Bourbon liners.

Four and a-Half Per Cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in conversation to-day, observed that he hoped that Congress would take early action with reference to the four and a-half per cents, as every time the maturity of the bonus at thirty years. He expressed himself very well satisfied with the success of the five per cent. loan, and had no doubt of equal success attending the four and a-half per cents, if the time was extended as he had suggested. He said that his advices from Europe indicated that the opportunity for placing these bonds was now most favorable and should not be lost.

Former Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a statement of the appropriations made by Congress for rivers and harbors from 1824 to 1875, inclusive. The following are the aggregate amounts for the Ohio river and the harbors and rivers of Western Pennsylvania:

Erie Harbor, $516,217 23; Monongahela river, $1,005,000; Allegheny river, $350,000; the Ohio river, $1,135,000; Falls of the Ohio river and Louisville Canal, $1,163,200; Louisville and Portland Canal, $300,000; Ohio river improvements, $370,000. There is also a general aggregate of $1,868,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio rivers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1876.

Internal Revenue Reform.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was again before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, in reference to reductions in his bureau. He showed that very important reductions would be made and, at the request of the committee, consented to a conference with a sub-committee to-morrow night. The Commissioner favored, as already stated, the abolition of the Supervisors, and states in general that one of the Assistant Commissioners can be dispensed with; that the divisions in tax frauds can be consolidated without disturbing the internal administration of that branch of the service: that the clerical force can be reduced; that a less number of collectors can perform the duties of collections. The Commissioner states that the business in his bureau has been so simplified by the enactments of the past few years that he thinks the contemplated reductions are desirable, if applied judiciously, and for that purpose he desires to act in co-operation with the committee, and at the same time is carrying out the principles of the Republican party which have always been for retrenchment and reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1875.

Mexican Border Outrages.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who arrived in the city yesterday, is the guest of the President. He will appear before Select Committee on outrages on the Mexican border. The Lieutenant General has made a personal visit to this portion of his military command, so that his conclusions are not based upon the reports of others. He favors a vigorous policy, and if the Mexican Government is not capable of restraining and controlling its own people sufficiently to keep them within their own borders, in discretion it becomes the duty of the United States to take measures to do so. Should the Committee authorize the recruitment of two additional regiments of cavalry for this service, the Lieutenant General will be enabled to make a redisposition of the regular cavalry regiments on duty along the Rio Grande, while the new regiments are being trained.

Reduction of Officers' Allowances.

The Lieutenant General, in speaking of the proposed reductions in the allowances to officers, said that the experience of governments, the world over, has demonstrated their necessity, that they were now barely sufficient to meet the need of the service, and that to reduce them would materially impair the efficiency of the military arm of the Government.

Trouble in Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in advance of the absolute exhaustion of the appropriations, was ordered, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to retain enough of the amount on hand to pay the watchmen necessary to the care and protection of the machinery, plates and material. It is ascertained that the fractional currency now on hand and called for daily in the redemption of mutilated notes, if not replenished, will be entirely consumed within thirty days. The ten cent notes will run out by March 15, the twenty-five cents by April 1, and the fifty cents by April 15.

Embarrassment in Sub-Treasuries.

There is also danger that the supply of notes in the sub-treasuries will fall short, which might occasion delay in the payment of bank certificates on presentation. Such a contingency would, it is think, very seriously disturb business. The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions to prevent any such contingency, by requiring Assistant Treasurers to retain enough notes on hand for the purpose. In the event of the supply running short it will be necessary to put out some of the old notes sent in for redemption.

Transfer of Indian Administration.

The House Military Committee having reported in favor of the transfer of the Indian administration to the War Department, the Indian Committee will consider the matter to-morrow night. It is intimated by members of that Committee that they will also recommend the transfer.

Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

There was found at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, to-day, $127,000 of captured counterfeit notes, mostly of the denomination of fives, on the Traders' Bank of Chicago, with the presses and plates from which the same were made.

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Reception on the Babcock Case.

A dispatch was shown to the President to-day, stating that the case of the Government against General Babcock is a dead failure. At the same time, official advices have been received at the Treasury Department stating that conviction is certain. It is intimated that the prosecution are going to break down the line of defense, with which they seem to be familiar, by introducing other evidence in rebuttal.

Reduction in Revenue Department.

The Committee on Appropriations have decided upon a reduction of collection districts from 161 to 105. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue believes that he can perform the duty with that number and the abolition of the ten supervisors and a large number of gaugers and storekeepers.

A Spread-Eagle Signature.

The enrolled Centennial Appropriation bill was presented to the President to-day, by Representative Hamilton, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, an Indiana Democrat. As he delivered the document, he remarked that he had voted against it and opposed it throughout the passage. The President replied that he had been expecting the bill and would sign it immediately. An eagle feather, prepared for the purpose, was handed to the Executive Clerk, which will be sent to the Centennial Commission for exhibition.

Morrison's Tariff Bill Dead.

The Morrison Democratic Tariff bill, it is now admitted, will never leave the committee. This is evident from the fact that all petitions on the subject, under a general resolution of the committee, are pigeon-holed. The bill has never even been reported to the House, and is regarded as dead on the Hill. They have made a disgraceful breakdown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1876.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $860,050,152 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $322,684,501, of which amount $2,000,230 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $408,397 25; for the month to date, $3,768,887 87; for the fiscal year to date, $70,780,947 52. From customs to-day, $367,309 12; for the month to date, $5,595,276 87; for the fiscal year to date, $70,000,000.

Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1875. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $1,676,000 | $1,540,000 |
| Boston | 376,000 | 211,000 |
| Philadelphia | 298,000 | 208,000 |
| Chicago | 202,000 | 202,000 |
| Cincinnati | 12,000 | 41,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 307,000 | 949,000 |
| Total | $3,207,000 | $4,258,000 |
| Receipts to-day | | $745,678 |

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,053,005; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $2,810,000; coin, including $34,36,5300 in coin certificates, $73,258,144; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

IMMENSE SALE OF STAMPS, ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS.

During the month of January the demand for postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes reached the unprecedented amount of 90,000,000 words. The Department has sold 90,000,000 postal cards since the 30th of June, 1875, whereas the sales during the entire fiscal year, which ended on that date, were only 75,000,000. These figures are considered indicative of a rapid revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1876.

BABCOCK'S COUNSEL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Colonel Cook, of General Babcock's counsel, stated to-day that he had received telegrams from St. Louis announcing that the general opinion was that the Government's case was a failure, and that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. Colonel Cook was at the White House to-day and informed the President of the contents of the telegrams.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending February 8, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, 9th and Pudding, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Morgan, Pittsburgh—Punching machine.
A. & S. McKennis, Pittsburgh—Driving and extracting faucets, &c.
S. Stutz, Pittsburgh—Car wheel.
J. L. Weatherhead, Philadelphia—Tobacco roller.
J. W. Cooper, Philadelphia—Shutter fastener.
C. ——henis, Philadelphia—Elbow for metal pipe.
S. P. M. Tasker, Philadelphia—Mandrel.
G. R. Moore, Philadelphia—Heating furnace.
W. L. Repinnington, Philadelphia—Label holder.
W. Jotter and F. Feel, Philadelphia—Oil can.
W. L. McDowell, Philadelphia—Damper.
J. Noblit, Philadelphia—Bale tie.
E. B. Park, Philadelphia—Combined cane and flag.
J. S. C. Rowland, Philadelphia—Bitters.
J. Stinson, Philadelphia—Railroad rail joint.
L. H. Maus, Millertown—Steam boiler and flouring mill combined.
F. G. Farnham, Hawley—Glove fastening.
W. K. Lindsay, Scott township—Reflecting chimney.
J. Pedder and G. Abel, Beaver Falls—Fork blank bar.
J. Pedder and G. Abel, Beaver Falls—Knife blank bar.
T. J. Rice, Bethlehem—Pipe coupling.
W. W. Wythe, Erie—Speed recorder.
J. Denormandie and E. Mitchell, Bentleysville—Trace hitch.
F. Hickman, Reading—Railway signal.
H. M. Hockman, Berwick—Device for lifting stoves.
H. M. Hockman, Berwick—Device for cooking stoves.
W. Jackson, Altoona—Spark arrester.
E. Laufer, Bethlehem—Frying pan.
E. D. Merrick, New Brighton—Fire place front.
W. W. Potts, Swedeland—Fence.
D. G. Shults, Mt. Union—Shirt bosom supporter.
M. F. Weaver, Norristown—Tack machine.
*Reissue*—J. W. Keeberg, Philadelphia—Printing press.
*Design*—C. N. Cadwallader, Philadelphia—Catch box.
F. S. Ford, Philadelphia—Gas reflecting star.
H. S. Kerr, Philadelphia—Toy balloon.
*Trade Mark*—W. H. Horn & Bro., Philadelphia—Lemon syrup.
W. H. Horn & Bro., Philadelphia—Surgical appliances.

OHIO.

J. H. & D. Van Dorn, Akron—Fence.
S. M. Carpenter—Cleveland—Preparing metal for casting.
W. F. Glass, Cleveland—Vent faucet.
J. T. Guthrie, Kenton—Wedges for pump.
L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna—Tapping gas and water fittings.
L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna—Threading and cutting gas pipe.
M. B. Adams and T. L. Krause, Cleveland—Bridges.
W. Baird, West Carlisle—Running gear.
J. Bowen, Lancaster—Grain separator.
J. Bowen, Lancaster—Double belt power.
A. McCarty, Kenton—Forge for pump.
T. A. Snyder and T. H. Burns, Cincinnati—Canister.
W. H. Thomas, Cincinnati—Composing stick.
G. S. Strong, Springfield—Wind motor.
*Reissue*—C. W. Saladee, Putnam—Curry comb.

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Immense deposits of coal have been discovered in Japan, the beds in large districts being of an average thickness, above the water level, of 30 feet and an average height of 120 feet, capable of producing 70,000,000 of tons. The coal fields below the water level are more extensive. The whole, it is estimated, is capable of producing thousands of millions of tons.

# WHISKY FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Judge Porter in concluding his argument against the admission of the telegrams in the Babcock trial, occupied nearly all the morning session to-day. His conclusions were that there were writings, and whether proven to be what they purported in origin and destination, it was still a question of law whether they could be admitted as evidence. He did not by any means admit, however, that this proof and identification had been shown. To the great majority of these telegrams there were produced no answers and such were merely hearsay, stated their necessity, that they were now barely sufficient to meet the need of the service, and that to reduce them would materially impair the efficiency of the military arm of the Government.

Trouble in Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in advance of the absolute exhaustion of the appropriations, was ordered, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to retain enough of the amount on hand to pay the watchmen necessary to the care and protection of the machinery, plates and material. It is ascertained that the fractional currency now on hand and called for daily in the redemption of mutilated notes, if not replenished, will be entirely consumed within thirty days. The ten cent notes will run out by March 15, the twenty-five cents by April 1, and the fifty cents by April 15.

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| Total | $3,207,000 | $4,258,000 |
| Receipts to-day | | $745,678 |

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,053,005; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $2,810,000; coin, including $34,36,5300 in coin certificates, $73,258,144; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

IMMENSE SALE OF STAMPS, ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS.

During the month of January the demand for postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes reached the unprecedented amount of 90,000,000 words. The Department has sold 90,000,000 postal cards since the 30th of June, 1875, whereas the sales during the entire fiscal year, which ended on that date, were only 75,000,000. These figures are considered indicative of a rapid revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1876.

BABCOCK'S COUNSEL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Colonel Cook, of General Babcock's counsel, stated to-day that he had received telegrams from St. Louis announcing that the general opinion was that the Government's case was a failure, and that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. Colonel Cook was at the White House to-day and informed the President of the contents of the telegrams.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending February 8, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, 9th and Pudding, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Morgan, Pittsburgh—Punching machine.
A. & S. McKennis, Pittsburgh—Driving and extracting faucets, &c.
S. Stutz, Pittsburgh—Car wheel.
J. L. Weatherhead, Philadelphia—Tobacco roller.
J. W. Cooper, Philadelphia—Shutter fastener.
C. ——henis, Philadelphia—Elbow for metal pipe.
S. P. M. Tasker, Philadelphia—Mandrel.
G. R. Moore, Philadelphia—Heating furnace.
W. L. Repinnington, Philadelphia—Label holder.
W. Jotter and F. Feel, Philadelphia—Oil can.
W. L. McDowell, Philadelphia—Damper.
J. Noblit, Philadelphia—Bale tie.
E. B. Park, Philadelphia—Combined cane and flag.
J. S. C. Rowland, Philadelphia—Bitters.
J. Stinson, Philadelphia—Railroad rail joint.
L. H. Maus, Millertown—Steam boiler and flouring mill combined.
F. G. Farnham, Hawley—Glove fastening.
W. K. Lindsay, Scott township—Reflecting chimney.
J. Pedder and G. Abel, Beaver Falls—Fork blank bar.
J. Pedder and G. Abel, Beaver Falls—Knife blank bar.
T. J. Rice, Bethlehem—Pipe coupling.
W. W. Wythe, Erie—Speed recorder.
J. Denormandie and E. Mitchell, Bentleysville—Trace hitch.
F. Hickman, Reading—Railway signal.
H. M. Hockman, Berwick—Device for lifting stoves.
H. M. Hockman, Berwick—Device for cooking stoves.
W. Jackson, Altoona—Spark arrester.
E. Laufer, Bethlehem—Frying pan.
E. D. Merrick, New Brighton—Fire place front.
W. W. Potts, Swedeland—Fence.
D. G. Shults, Mt. Union—Shirt bosom supporter.
M. F. Weaver, Norristown—Tack machine.
*Reissue*—J. W. Keeberg, Philadelphia—Printing press.
*Design*—C. N. Cadwallader, Philadelphia—Catch box.
F. S. Ford, Philadelphia—Gas reflecting star.
H. S. Kerr, Philadelphia—Toy balloon.
*Trade Mark*—W. H. Horn & Bro., Philadelphia—Lemon syrup.
W. H. Horn & Bro., Philadelphia—Surgical appliances.

OHIO.

J. H. & D. Van Dorn, Akron—Fence.
S. M. Carpenter—Cleveland—Preparing metal for casting.
W. F. Glass, Cleveland—Vent faucet.
J. T. Guthrie, Kenton—Wedges for pump.
L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna—Tapping gas and water fittings.
L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna—Threading and cutting gas pipe.
M. B. Adams and T. L. Krause, Cleveland—Bridges.
W. Baird, West Carlisle—Running gear.
J. Bowen, Lancaster—Grain separator.
J. Bowen, Lancaster—Double belt power.
A. McCarty, Kenton—Forge for pump.
T. A. Snyder and T. H. Burns, Cincinnati—Canister.
W. H. Thomas, Cincinnati—Composing stick.
G. S. Strong, Springfield—Wind motor.
*Reissue*—C. W. Saladee, Putnam—Curry comb.

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Immense deposits of coal have been discovered in Japan, the beds in large districts being of an average thickness, above the water level, of 30 feet and an average height of 120 feet, capable of producing 70,000,000 of tons. The coal fields below the water level are more extensive. The whole, it is estimated, is capable of producing thousands of millions of tons.

# WHISKY FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Judge Porter in concluding his argument against the admission of the telegrams in the Babcock trial, occupied nearly all the morning session to-day. His conclusions were that there were writings, and whether proven to be what they purported in origin and destination, it was still a question of law whether they could be admitted as evidence. He did not by any means admit, however, that this proof and identification had been shown. To the great majority of these telegrams there were produced no answers and such were merely hearsay, stated their necessity, that they were now barely sufficient to meet the need of the service, and that to reduce them would materially impair the efficiency of the military arm of the Government.

Reduction of Officers' Allowances.

The Lieutenant General, in speaking of the proposed reductions in the allowances to officers, said that the experience of governments, the world over, has demonstrated their necessity, that they were now barely sufficient to meet the need of the service, and that to reduce them would materially impair the efficiency of the military arm of the Government.

Trouble in Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in advance of the absolute exhaustion of the appropriations, was ordered, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to retain enough of the amount on hand to pay the watchmen necessary to the care and protection of the machinery, plates and material. It is ascertained that the fractional currency now on hand and called for daily in the redemption of mutilated notes, if not replenished, will be entirely consumed within thirty days. The ten cent notes will run out by March 15, the twenty-five cents by April 1, and the fifty cents by April 15.

Embarrassment in Sub-Treasuries.

There is also danger that the supply of notes in the sub-treasuries will fall short, which might occasion delay in the payment of bank certificates on presentation. Such a contingency would, it is think, very seriously disturb business. The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions to prevent any such contingency, by requiring Assistant Treasurers to retain enough notes on hand for the purpose. In the event of the supply running short it will be necessary to put out some of the old notes sent in for redemption.

Transfer of Indian Administration.

The House Military Committee having reported in favor of the transfer of the Indian administration to the War Department, the Indian Committee will consider the matter to-morrow night. It is intimated by members of that Committee that they will also recommend the transfer.

Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

There was found at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, to-day, $127,000 of captured counterfeit notes, mostly of the denomination of fives, on the Traders' Bank of Chicago, with the presses and plates from which the same were made.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1876.

Reception on the Babcock Case.

A dispatch was shown to the President to-day, stating that the case of the Government against General Babcock is a dead failure. At the same time, official advices have been received at the Treasury Department stating that conviction is certain. It is intimated that the prosecution are going to break down the line of defense, with which they seem to be familiar, by introducing other evidence in rebuttal.

Reduction in Revenue Department.

The Committee on Appropriations have decided upon a reduction of collection districts from 161 to 105. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue believes that he can perform the duty with that number and the abolition of the ten supervisors and a large number of gaugers and storekeepers.

A Spread-Eagle Signature.

The enrolled Centennial Appropriation bill was presented to the President to-day, by Representative Hamilton, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, an Indiana Democrat. As he delivered the document, he remarked that he had voted against it and opposed it throughout the passage. The President replied that he had been expecting the bill and would sign it immediately. An eagle feather, prepared for the purpose, was handed to the Executive Clerk, which will be sent to the Centennial Commission for exhibition.

Morrison's Tariff Bill Dead.

The Morrison Democratic Tariff bill, it is now admitted, will never leave the committee. This is evident from the fact that all petitions on the subject, under a general resolution of the committee, are pigeon-holed. The bill has never even been reported to the House, and is regarded as dead on the Hill. They have made a disgraceful breakdown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1876.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $860,050,152 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $322,684,501, of which amount $2,000,230 are gold notes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $408,397 25; for the month to date, $3,768,887 87; for the fiscal year to date, $70,780,947 52. From customs to-day, $367,309 12; for the month to date, $5,595,276 87; for the fiscal year to date, $70,

# REFORM SCHOOL ENDEMIC.

## Impure Water the Supposed Cause

### Report of the Special Committee of the County Medical Society.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society was held last evening, Dr. T. W. Shaw in the chair. There was a large attendance, it being understood that the Special Committee to investigate the origin and nature of the endemic at the Reform School, would make a report.

After some preliminary business, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Chairman of the committee, read the following

REPORT.

*To the Allegheny County Medical Society:*

The committee appointed at the stated meeting, in January last, to inquire into the origin and nature of the endemic that prevailed during the winter of 1874 and 1875, at the House of Refuge or the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania, respectfully presents the following report, as the result of its labors:

A meeting of the committee was held at Dr. Daly's office, on January 21st, to organize and adopt a plan of investigation.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the said meeting, the whole committee with the exception of Dr. Benham, met on January 24th, at the Reform School, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

By reference to the minutes, as recorded by the Secretary Dr. J. N. Dickson, we ascertain that the boys corridor was first examined and found to be 125 feet long, thirty feet wide, and forty-five feet high, and contained five tiers of cells on each side; center open to roof; center space ventilated by two windows, one on each side of a square which is higher than the roof, and about twelve feet by six in size. The contrivances for opening these windows are iron rods that aside in the partition, both rods, however, fast with rust: one of the windows open about ten inches, which, the nurse informed us, was the way it had been kept, and that she could not recollect of ever having seen the other window open. In each tier or range, there were thirty-two cells, sixteen on each side, four full ranges, and seven on fifth range; fifth range entirely cut off from the center space from whence ventilation was obtained through the windows; total number of cells one hundred and thirty-five (135); all of the cells eight feet long, six feet wide, and eight feet high, giving an air space of 384 cubic feet for each; every cell contained a small portion of excreta. The only ventilation afforded was by means of a window twenty inches wide by sixty-two inches in height (the lower sash of which was designed to be raised by sliding over the upper), and a small crescentic transom over the door twenty-three inches in width and three inches at highest part. In the cells on second, third and fourth tiers, the upper fourth of the beds were on the floor. The explanation given by the nurse for this was that the bedsteads had been broken down by the boys, and as they expected to occupy their new buildings in a few months it was not deemed necessary to replace them. The corridors are heated by steam pipes in the ground range of cells, the pipes being fastened to the walls above the cell doors the whole length on both sides. Two lower ranges painted, next three above whitewashed, and the fifth or upper story hall there is about 124,600 cubic feet of air space, which proportioned among 125 cells gives nearly 925 cubic feet for each; rather not quite half the amount requisite for a healthy sleeping apartment.

The girls' corridor was found to be of the same dimensions as that of the boys' with a like arrangement of cells, ventilation, and heat, &c.; fourth and fifth ranges never used by inmates, but on fourth range cells and platforms filled with rags and clothing, while the fifth range was filled with corn husks, &c.

The girls' infirmary is about fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide and eleven feet high, lighted by three double windows and heated by an open stove. The outlook is on a yard where there is an opening into the main sewer, without a trap. Three doors open into this infirmary, one from a very objectionable water-closet, not flushed with sufficient water, and emitting a very offensive odor. At the height of the epidemic eleven beds were placed in it, containing as many as fifteen patients, including those able to sit up for a time.

The girls' bath house was found to contain six tubs—one out of use—all drained by one common pipe that opens with a water trap into the main sewer about thirty feet from the girls' well. The bath room has a brick floor, uneven and damp, and the water from the disgusting drainage emptied through a pipe from the officers' kitchen into the unused bath tubs.

The boys' infirmary is of the same dimensions as that used by the girls, viz., fifty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and eleven feet high, making 19,250 cubic feet; fifteen patients in each room would give each patient a 1,283 cubic feet of air space; the water closets in the boys' infirmary is still more objectionable than that of the girls, and the paper on the walls in both rooms is several coats in thickness, mixed with dust.

The privies for both boys and girls are detached from the building, and have a common vault with holes and partitions above the same, one walk for both; vaults full of excrementitious matter to within four feet of the surface; shelves on opposite wall were a number of painted small tin buckets for the use of inmates in their cells at night. Mr. Montague (the engineer) informed us that he has been obliged to go through the corridors at night, and that the stench was intolerable from the privy vaults are twenty feet long by five feet wide and seven feet deep, and were laid in cement and surface covered with the same; they are cleaned every three months, in January, April, July and October.

The main sewer is three feet in diameter, is constructed of brick and commences at drains in the wards, main building, wash-house, laundry, kitchens, yards, water-closets, bathrooms, officers' apartments, and empties into the river (at high-water mark) in front of and at a distance from the main building of 159 feet; the sewer from the boys' privy empties into the river 180 feet below the main sewer, and that of the girls 180 feet above, both at high-water mark.

The main water supply pipe is six feet above parallel with and 200 feet from, and empties into the river 250 feet beyond the mouth of the sewer. At the terminus of the water supply pipe, the water is said to be about three feet deep, at low-water, and of swift current; the supply of water from the two wells mentioned, is forced into a tank on the fourth story of the building, which contains 13,000 gallons and is filled twice daily.

The bed of the river, at the point where the main sewer empties, is about twenty feet below the supply pipe according to the estimate made by the engineer—at low-water, a person can wade out on the edge of the current to a depth of three feet, or, within fifty feet of its terminus—and the end of the pipe makes an angular or current projection down, of about ten or twelve feet; the fall of the girls' sewer is stated to be about four feet.

The wells, one in each yard and designated respectively boys' and girls', are sixty feet deep, and on the night of the visit of the committee above high water mark; they are situated about thirty feet from the main sewer.

Specimens of water from the sources of supply were taken for examination, viz: from boys' drinking well; water in the tank that supplied with river water; the tank had just been filled, and the river was at high stage; the specimen was drawn from the faucet that entered the tank one inch above the bottom. After subjecting the same to the ordinary tests for organic matter and other deleterious agents, it was found to contain impurities that would render it unfit for use, but not in sufficient quantity to cause any acute disturbance of the system. The water of both wells was clear and beautiful to the appearance, and contained salts of lime in much greater quantity than the water from the river. Dr. Fowler's test, the characteristic indication of ammonia was exhibited in all the specimens, but rather more decidedly in the water from the wells than the tank, while water in three different parts of the Monongahela (Pittsburgh) gave no *perceptible* evidence of such contamination.

It was suggested by Dr. Riggs that the committee had better defer their conclusions as the facts would prove this endemic to be really typhoid fever; he also stated he had knowledge of typhoid fever and malarial fever occurring during this endemic, which he and others called typhoid fever. In reply, Dr. Daly positively affirmed that he called none of his 210 cases typhoid fever that did not show the many typhoid symptoms and symptoms, viz.: the high temperature, enteric symptoms—such as diarrhœa, illiac, tenderness, hemorrhage from the bowels, meteorism, and, in uterine hemorrhage—and the characteristic eruption, dry brown tongue, sordes and delirium.

To these 210 cases of fever must be added sixty cases of typhoid dysentery—and as the entire number in the house during the endemic was about three hundred—ninety per cent. of the inmates suffered from the endemic.

As Dr. Daly's onerous duties prevented him from recording a daily history of the symptoms and progress of his cases, which might have been tabulated and conclusions drawn therefrom by your committee, there was left for it to accept the only alternative that the diagnosis was correct, and to seek for the origin of an endemic typhoid fever.

It now being a remote time since the occurrence of the endemic, your committee deem it impossible to be positive as to its actual cause.

When we consider the many insalutary conditions now in existence at the institution, all of which were in operation at the time of the late endemic under investigation, viz: overcrowding, imperfect and irregular heating, impurity of the walls, floors, and of the chamber utensils, and general want of cleanliness, insalubrity of the atmosphere, situation of the building being low and damp, partly surrounded by trees and shrubbery, preventing evaporation and obstructing light; and these combine these influences with the restrictions and privations by confinement, depression, overwork and over-taxation in discipline, it is no wonder the inmates were rendered fit subjects for the reception of disease.

Now, while it will be readily admitted that the causes enumerated are sufficient to depress render anemic and consequently predispose to those under their influence, it must not be forgotten that, as far as we have learned, there has been in operation long before and since the outbreak of disease, under special considerations as these as there was no unusual prevailing in the outside community at the time—our attention must inevitably be directed to the existence of some local cause.

The committee agree with the opinion of Dr. Daly, in general, as expressed in his report to the Board of Managers of the Reform School, in which he says: "That typhoid poison in its most concentrated form must have been introduced in the drinking water there can be no doubt whatever, and that the same danger exists in the use of the well water seems evident from the proximity of the privy vaults and sewers, which are composed of brick, and are necessarily more or less defective." There is reliable evidence that well water has been contaminated with typhoid poison from vaults 300 feet distant, the poisonous matters leaking through crevices in the brick or stone-work, and percolating through the earth to the water veins that supply the wells. Again, the Doctor says: "The water supply is obtained generally from two sources, but during the time of the endemic the pumps which furnished the drinking water from the wells were out of order, and the boys' pumps not in use during January, February and March, the girls' in February and March. The supply then for all purposes, including drinking, was obtained directly from the river immediately opposite the building."

The danger of organic matter consists in the fact that it is organic matter in a state of rapid putrefactive change, and that it is (as it very often does, contain (especially if derived from excremental matter) the poison of specific fevers which it is known may be disseminated in a drinking water to a population.

It has been stated, so far as we know without any proof, that the organic matter contained in sewage and other similar pollutting materials is rapidly oxidized during the flow of a river into which such materials are discharged, this fact is asserted ("Report of Royal Commission on Water Supply of London," page 7,) "that if sewage be mixed with twenty times its weight of river water, the organic matter which it contains will be oxidized and completely disappear, whilst the river is flowing a couple of miles or so. We thought it very undesirable that a subject of such vital importance to our health as this should have from 1,500 to 2,000; also, that celar, corridor and hall give for each inmate, when all the cells are occupied, 923 cubic feet of air for every night, and no means for renewing the air when vitiated—a defective heating apparatus, combined with the severity of the winter, rendering it necessary for the inmates to economize the heat as much as possible by excluding the external air. The sanitary condition of the institution is intended to admit fresh air; openings without traps into the main sewer in the corridors; water closets in the infirmaries without flushing; thick coating of mouldy paper on damp and boggy walls, and generally a foul atmosphere.

If the origin of the endemic of 1874 and 1875 has not been positively determined, we believe it will be conceded that sufficient defects have been discovered in the construction, arrangement and management of the House of Refuge, or Western Pennsylvania Reform School, in a sanitary point of view, to condemn its further use for any such purpose.

A. M. POLLOCK, Chairman,
E. S. RIGGS,
F. LAMOYE,
J. N. DICKSON,
W. H. DALY,
W. J. ADDALR, Committee.

DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT.

Dr. Gallaher asked if none of the officers or nurses were attacked with the disease?

Dr. Daly said that only one exhibited symptoms, and those were very slight. They all drank of the same water.

Dr. Donnelly said there was no statement as to diet. The officers undoubtedly had better food, and perhaps something better to drink than was furnished to the inmates. [Laughter.] They didn't live in poverty and filth.

Dr. Daly sustained the report, in so far as it did not conflict with the report made to the managers of the Reform School. He did not believe that the water was the sole and only means by which the disease could have been communicated. There were other causes which might have tended to that result, as stated in his report. [The Doctor read from his report, to illustrate his position.]

Dr. Pollock remarked that Dr. Daly, in his report, gave the water supply as the direct cause. The committee did not go so far as that and had modified that conclusion.

Dr. Fleming remarked that the committee did not confine itself to the single cause of impure water.

Dr. Gallaher had no doubt that the case was local, but what was that cause? Was the disease communicated through the air, or water, or by some other agency? These were questions not yet satisfactorily determined, and the disease was only known through its results. He had no doubt it was communicated by a poison germ of organic matter, but where does that poison come from?

Dr. McDonald asked if the officers used ice water?

Dr. Daly replied that they did not as a rule.

The discussion was continued by Drs. Pollock, J. B. Murdock, King, Riggs, Shaw, McKelvy, Fleming, Gallaher and others. The report was unanimously sustained and approved, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the committee for the service they had rendered in its preparation.

The society then adjourned.

## STATE NEWS

—T. C. McDowell has sued the Harrisburg *Patriot* for libel.

—The new prison for Northumberland county is to cost $150,000.

—Jacob Bruner died in Muncy on the 10th inst., aged eighty-five years.

—The Myersdale *Independent* says there is no small-pox in that place.

—A resident of Snyder county has followed the business of a miller for seventy-two years.

—In Allentown during January, there were seventy-three births and seventeen deaths.

—Mrs. Catharine Greth, of Lebanon, is ninety-seven years of age, and is still able to attend church regularly.

—Over one thousand voters of Potter county have signed a petition for the repeal of the prohibition law which applies to that county.

—Judge Handley, of Luzerne, and Judge Livingston, of Lancaster, say the repeal of the local option law effectually wipes out all prosecutions under the old law.

—At least thirty-seven different nationalities will be represented at the Centennial. This is a larger number than has ever participated in an international exhibition.

—Just before dying, Leonard Houtz, of Carbon county, informed his children where $1,800 in specie were secreted and requested an equal division of the money among them.

—A man named Galbraith, who carried the mail at Lewistown from the depot to the post office, was arrested on Friday for robbing the mail. The evidence against him is said to be strong.

—The *Miners' Journal* says a post-mortem examination was made on the body of a woman who died in Pottsville on Tuesday, of cancer of the liver. It was found to weigh twelve pounds. It had almost dislodged the right lung from its proper place.

### Democratic Platform, 1876.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

WHEREAS, The Republican party "has seen proper, in this Centennial year, to tear away the flaming shirt, and display the bleeding wounds of the late civil war, and has seen proper to justify this conduct in the light of history;" and (*Oz*)

WHEREAS, There is no precedent in history and no canon in political philosophy" which the Republican party has not outraged; and (*Oz*)

WHEREAS, The history of the Republican party has been the history of spoliation, murder, death and tyranny in the South since 1865; and (*Oz*)

WHEREAS, That party is not true, was not true during the war, has not been true since the war and is not true to-day; and (*Oz*)

WHEREAS, That party has violated all law, trampled upon the Constitution, abnegated the pledges of the fathers, incited raids upon the oppressed people of the South, and insulted, defied, stolen, bill like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, they are without number; therefore, be it *(Hill)*

*Resolved*, That this is not a nation.—*Tucker.*

*Resolved*, That the right of secession though not expressed in the Constitution, is a reserved right.—*George E. Pugh.*

*Resolved*, That martyrs owe no apology to tyrants, and while we are ready to make every sacrifice to the Union, secession, however defeated and opposed, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however bigoted and exacting.—*Hill.*

*Resolved*, That the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party is exhibited in the master enslaved, in intelligence disfranchised, in society disordered, in States subverted, and in Legislatures dispersed. —*Hill.*

*Resolved*, That in Robert E. Lee, who now sleeps in death, was embodied one of the noblest American types of a child of this soil, and no dishonor can ever, by implication or expression, be thrown on his grave that the Democratic party is not bound by all the memories of the past to rise and rebel.—*Tucker.*

*Resolved*, That whatever horrors had existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to the single act of the Confederate Government, and that every one of them grew out of necessity, and that necessity was fastened upon the Confederates by Federal power, being the Federal Government was directly responsible for all the untold horrors of the war.—*Hill.*

*Resolved*, That all the horrors and atrocities inflicted upon Union prisoners at the South did not begin to compare with the cruelties and tortures inflicted upon Confederate prisoners at the North.—*Hill.*

*Resolved*, That on them be the burden rest the blood of our honored dead who died prisoners of war, and history will hold them and the Government responsible for every death in Andersonville.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

*Resolved*, That under the leadership of the ex-rebel Hill our opposing statesmen would become a band of patriotic brothers, and, instead of strife and bloodshed, we would have peace, harmony and prosperity.—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

*Resolved*, That it should be the aim of the Democratic party—"in the future as in the past"—to hasten the "good time coming" when the names of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and Lee and Jackson and Breckenridge—yea, of the martyred Lincoln and the now imperiled Andrew Johnson—will be regarded with common pride and with common respect by the American youth, and when the last shall be honored as much as the first.—*Jones, of Kentucky.*


### Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrah, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 13, 1874.

*R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was stricken down with bronchitis in severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated by the hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I inquired sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse from first. Every thing done to relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the last March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had used all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, which led me finally to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery loosened me a short time, and brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months the severity of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered for a long series of years. The debt of gratitude I owe or the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y. MWF&S


# FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 16, 1876.

Among lenders in this city the amount of unemployed capital is quite large and rates continue to rule in favor of the borrower, who can nearly supply their wants at the prevailing low rates, provided the security offered is of a satisfactory character.

The matter of investments is also a source of anxiety with many of our capitalists, and what to put money into in order to have it safe, and at the same time receive a fair equivalent for its use, is a question daily asked. Under influence of this feeling we put the following quotations made: Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's, 83¾; Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7's, 106½; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's 99¼. The high prices prevailing for Governments at the present time reduces the percentage of volume to so low a figure that many hesitate to buy them and there is more inquiry for town, city and school bonds as well as for first-class railroad bonds, and quite an active demand is noticed in this class of securities, of which, however, the supply is limited.

—We learn from the London *Investors' Manual* that in the following amounts were called up on account of London subscriptions to new issues of American securities during January:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | £100,000 |
| People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago | 250,000 |
| Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad | 240,000 |
| Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad | 18,750 |
| Total January | £828,750 |

During February the only amounts to be called up are £125,000 on account of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, and £520,000 on account of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, making a total of £645,000. Thus, for the first two months of the year the new issues aggregated in London amount to $7,300,000, which sum has been set off by large importations of Government bonds from Europe.

—The contract of the Syndicate with the Treasury Department was closed yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury has now succeeded in converting all of the 6's and 6's and a part of the old 6's into 5 per cents, thus effecting a saving of $5,000,000 per annum in interest. Whether Mr. Bristow will make any attempt to continue the funding of the loan remains to be seen. His movements in this direction will depend very much upon the action of Congress. If nothing is done at this session, or it will be considered certain that nothing will be done to amend the Funding act, the Secretary may take the responsibility of making a contract with the Syndicate for the negotiation of the 4½ per cents.

It is understood that this course should be pursued all possible safeguards will be adopted to prevent disturbance to the gold market. If proper settlements are insisted upon there will be less opportunity for manipulating gold in the interest of stock gambling, and we shall hear no repetition of the scenes of last October, when the loan market was kept in a feverish condition and the price of gold was advanced through movements which were with good reason supposed to be directed by some of the Syndicate operators.

—The bondholders' committee of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad has agreed upon a plan of reorganization to be submitted to bondholders, of which the leading features are as follows:

The trustees to prosecute proceedings for foreclosure, and the company to facilitate the same, so that the sale may be conducted as economically and expeditiously as possible. The committee to be authorized to purchase on the purchasers in trust for the parties uniting in the purchase, and a new corporation to be organized to which the property shall be sold holding the property. The capital stock of the new corporation to be divided into preferred and common stock. The preferred stock to be issued to the first-mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1876, and to be received at par for lands as the first mortgage bondholders follow. The par of stock to be issued to the holders of the income bonds, certificates of indebtedness, book accounts and floating debt, for the amount of their respective claims and accrued interest, to January 1, 1876, and to the extent of the present common stock, at the rate of one share of preferred stock for each share of preferred stock, and one share of common stock, to be entitled to one share of common stock for every dollar of mortgage to be placed on the property without the new corporation, and to be entitled to more than two-thirds of the preferred stock then outstanding, and one-half of the common stock.

—In the New York Assembly Mr. L. Bradford Prince has introduced a general railroad bill, as required by the Constitution. The bill provides that any number of persons not less than seven may form a company for the purpose of constructing and operating a local railroad in any part of the State. And such company shall possess all the rights and privileges of the corporations, with the following exceptions: First, the corporators necessary for organization shall not be required to be stockholders; second, the number of directors in such companies shall not be limited; third, there shall be no limitation as to the weight of iron rail to be laid down by such companies; fourth, no mortgage to secure the bonds of such company shall be allowed to use or occupy the tracks of any existing railway for a longer time than about one cent per mile per month, or terminal switches of any existing company, except with the written consent of such company.

—A table in the *Railway News* gives the additions to the mileage of British railroads in 1875. The total is 250 miles, or 1¼ per cent. The largest new line is the Settle and Carlisle, 73 miles. No other is more than 20 miles long.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, February 15, 1876.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

There has been a renewal of activity in our stock market to-day, with some further fluctuations in prices, which ranged from 70 to 110, against 69¾ to 109¾, at the first board. It is reported that a combination has been formed in this stock, and the great favor with which it is regarded by the public seems ready to make every activity in it should its quotation fluctuate more than of late.

The reduction in the rates for telegraphing to and from this city by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, and the purchase by it in Western Union Telegraph stock this morning, and there is some noticeable desire to sell stock, in consequence of the rumored reduced earnings of the latter company.

The St. Paul and Northwestern stocks are strong, on the news from the Wisconsin Legislature.

Pacific Mail is left severely alone, and for no known cause.

Erie has been advanced on higher quotations in London.

Lake Shore is feverish, and there is very little inquiry for it from outside parties.

Money remains easy at par.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| February 16, 1876. | 10:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup. | 123½ | .... | 123½ | .... | 123½ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 120½ | .... | 120½ | .... | 120½ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 122½ | .... | 122½ | .... | 122½ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 122½ | .... | 122½ | .... | 122½ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 123¼ | .... | 123¼ | .... | 123¼ |
| 10-40's, coupons | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ |
| 10-40's, coupons | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ |
| New 5 per cents | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ | .... | 118⅝ |
| Currency 6's | 127 | .... | 127 | .... | 127 |
| Quicksilver | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Pacific Mail | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Panama | 130½ | .... | 130½ | .... | 130½ |
| Adams Express | 56½ | .... | 56½ | .... | 56½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 46 | .... | 46 | .... | 46 |
| American Express | 47½ | .... | 47½ | .... | 47½ |
| United States Exp't | 76 | .... | 76 | .... | 76 |
| New York Central | 118⅜ | 118⅝ | 118⅜ | 118⅜ | 118⅜ |
| Erie | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93½ | .... | 93½ | .... | 93½ |
| Lake Shore | 100½ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Illinois Central | 130½ | .... | 130½ | .... | 130½ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91 | .... | 91 | .... | 91 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 43¾ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| Do. preferred | 77 | .... | 77 | .... | 77 |
| Rock Island | 110 | .... | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| St. Paul | 44½ | .... | 44½ | .... | 44½ |
| Do. preferred | 79½ | .... | 79½ | .... | 79½ |
| Wabash | 15½ | .... | 15½ | .... | 15½ |
| Fort Wayne | 101½ | .... | 101½ | .... | 101½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 22¾ | .... | 22¾ | .... | 22¾ |
| Terre Haute | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | 6 |
| Do. preferred | 25 | .... | 25 | .... | 25 |
| Harlem | 135 | .... | 135 | .... | 135 |
| Hannibal & St. Jos. | 10½ | .... | 10½ | .... | 10½ |
| Do. preferred | 21½ | .... | 21½ | .... | 21½ |
| Delaware & Lack. | 117½ | .... | 117½ | .... | 117½ |
| Atlantic & P. Tel. | 19¾ | .... | 19¾ | .... | 19¾ |
| Central Pac. bonds | 108¾ | .... | 108¾ | .... | 108¾ |
| Union Pac. bonds | 105¾ | .... | 105¾ | .... | 105¾ |
| Do. land grants | 102¼ | .... | 102¼ | .... | 102¼ |
| Do. preferred | 85 | .... | 85 | .... | 85 |
| Panama | 130½ | .... | 130½ | .... | 130½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 19½ | .... | 19½ | .... | 19½ |

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| Stocks. | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 55⅞ | 56 | .... |
| Reading | .... | .... | 51¾ |
| Reading, new N. J. | 140 | .... | .... |
| Oil Creek | .... | .... | 14½ |
| Lehigh Valley | .... | .... | 64 |
| Allegheny Valley | .... | 100 | .... |
| Central Transp'n Co. | .... | .... | 48½ |
| Mine Hill & S. H. Co. | 52 | .... | .... |
| P., C. & St. L., m. b. | .... | .... | 84½ |
| Northern Pacific pref. | .... | .... | 27 |

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 113⅜.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Money closed at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $393,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,165,000. Clearings $37,000,000. Sterling quiet at 486@486½.

GOLD.

Specie engagements for to-morrow's European steamer $1,000,000. Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 113¾, reacted to 113½, and finally sold at 113⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 2 and1 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher. Railroad bonds dull but firm. State securities quiet. Stocks weak and lower, the decline from the highest point of the day ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. Pacific Mail sold down a fractional recovery in some shares. Western Union declined to 74. Pacific Mail to 33¾. Rock Island to 109¾. Lake Shore to 65¾. Northwestern to 43¾, preferred to 64¾. St. Paul to 44¼, preferred to 78¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 22¾. Union Pacific to 69. Erie to 17⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph to 18¾, preferred to 29 and Michigan Central to 92¾. Transactions, 225,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 64,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Rock Island, 16,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 74 | Toledo & Wabash | 53¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 35¾ | Do. preferred | 69¾ |
| Adams Express | 109½ | Fort Wayne | 101¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 87 | Terre Haute | 6 |
| American Express | 63½ | Do. preferred | 25 |
| U. S. Express | 74¼ | Chicago & Alton | 105¼ |
| New York Central | 118¾ | Do. preferred | 130 |
| Erie | 17⅝ | Ohio & Mississippi | 21¾ |
| Do. preferred | 39 | Indiana Central | 5 |
| Harlem | 135 | Hurling'n & Quincy | 139 |
| Do. preferred | 134 | Hannibal & St. Joe | 18¾ |
| Mich. Central | 93¾ | Delaware & Lack | 117½ |
| Lake Shore | 65¾ | Atlantic & P. Tel | 19¾ |
| Illinois Central | 99½ | Central Pac. bonds | 108¾ |
| Clev. & Pitts | 93¾ | Union Pac. bonds | 105¾ |
| Northwestern | 43¾ | Do. land grants | 102¼ |
| Do. preferred | 67 | Maripposa | 8¼ |
| N. J. Central | 107 | Do. preferred | 18¾ |
| Rock Island | 110 | Panama | 130½ |
| St. Paul | 44¾ | Missouri Pacific | 19¾ |
| Do. preferred | 79¾ | | |

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 123¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 119½ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 122¼ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 123¾ |
| New 5's | 118¾ |
| Currency 6's | 125½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri 6's | 102¾ |
| Tennessee, old | 49¾ |
| Tennessee, new | 44 |
| Virginia, new | 38 |
| Virginia, old | 38 |

LONDON, February 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 3-16; for account 94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 105; Erie 16⅝; do preferred 32.

PARIS, February 16.—Rentes 98 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Gold 113¼. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 58¾.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1876. }

At the date of our last weekly review we reported a dull and unsatisfactory market. We regret to say that we have scarcely any improvement to notice in the present one. The improvement so long expected holds off. Dealers are still hopeful that the good time is near at hand. The weather has been about as unsatisfied as trade; we have had but two days of the same kind. In regard to values, we have but few alterations to note, and these will be found under appropriate headings. Leading dealers for some time past have been replenishing their stocks for the spring trade, and will thus be enabled to offer the largest kind of inducements to dealers generally. Parties interested would do well to pay our dealers a visit; there is money in it, for certain. Groceries are dull, coffee, as compared with last week, is lower, ranging from one cent per pound off. Sugars about held their own; the demand, however, was not what we have a right to look for at this season. Bacon—The market during the week has stiffened very materially. A slight advance will be perceived on examination of prices. Dealers, at least holders, are well pleased with the situation. Below will be found a carefully revised list of prices of the leading articles.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

| Articles. | This week. | Last week. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 9,114 | 8,051 | 17,165 |
| Superfine | 20 | 127 | 147 |
| Cheese, bxs | 81 | 157 | 238 |
| Corn, bush | 10,500 | 19,788 | 30,288 |
| Wheat, bus | 5,735 | 14,010 | 19,745 |
| Barley, bus | 12,650 | 5,746 | 18,396 |
| Rye, bus | 1,210 | 2,450 | 3,660 |
| Oats, bus | 16,225 | 22,000 | 38,225 |
| Butter, pkgs | 60 | 202 | 262 |
| Bacon, pcs | 9,681 | 23,950 | 33,631 |
| Bacon, lbs | 229 | 112 | 332 |
| Potatoes, bus | 5,200 | 8,065 | 13,265 |
| Hay, bales | 3,130 | 2,814 | 5,956 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

## Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts of most kinds of grain have increased materially during the week, particularly of wheat, oats and corn, while in barley there is a large falling off. The corn receipts for the week show an increase of 10,712 bushels. The receipts of wheat for the same time amounted to 8,275 bushels. In barley there was a large falling off, viz., 7,104 bushels. The following are the receipts of 1,196 bushels. Notwithstanding the large receipts of oats, the stock here is reported at only 5,275 bushels. The gain for the week amounts to 9,271 bushels. The following are the rates paid by dealers for the various descriptions, viz: Wheat—Amber and white, as to quality, and the latter is rarely obtained at few points; amber is from at $1 50 per bushel; the latter at $1 56@1 60 per bushel. The following are the current rates: Wheat—Michigan white $1 39@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 36, being the bulk of the receipts. Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are held at about $1 30@1 35. Corn is received in ear at 60@62½c as to quality. Corn is quiet, with light receipts at former prices. We quote new yellow ear at 60@62½c; new white ear 60@62½c for mixed; 59@60c for choice yellow; old shelled is scarce and held at 70@72½c; oats were steady at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 46@48c; white at 47@48c. Western at 47@48c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 by the single cargo lot; the bulk of the receipts is of a poor grade, and is nominal at 90@95c. Rye quiet with a sale at 85c, held at 80@ 85c. Buckwheat is quiet and unchanged. A mortgage to be placed on the property without the written consent of the holder of more than two-thirds of the preferred stock then outstanding, and one-half of the common stock.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts as compared with last week have been small, 1,980 barrels. There is, however, a fair stock on hand. The shipments were from mills. No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 per bbl. No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl. Buckwheat flour $5 00@5 25 per bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2¾ c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—The market has undergone no material change since our last report. The demand is fair, and the supply light. We quote: Pittsburgh mixed feed at $20@21 per ton, as per quality and condition. Bran, $16@17 per ton. Chops, $30@32 per ton. Timothy $16 00@18 00, as per quality and condition. Baled hay of loose hay from wagon $17 00@ 22 00 ₱ ton.

SEED—The market has undergone no change since our last report. The demand is fair, and the supply light. We quote: Timothy seed $2 75@3 00 per bush; timothy not so firm; we quote nominally $2 65@2 70.

BROOMCORN—The season is drawing to a close. We hear of an occasional sale at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

FEATHERS—Market unchanged. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 1 at 55c ₱ gallon; low grades 25@35c; cases 17½c. No sales; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., February 16.—Market quoted: Oil at $2 10.

OIL CITY, February 16.—Market weak: offering to sell 5,000 barrels United at 1 weeks, which is the only line operated this morning, at $1 93½.

ROUSSVILLE, February 16.—Market steady without business; quoted at $2 02@2 07½.

TIDIOUTE, February 16.—Market quiet; held at $2

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $576,364.

THE exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $836,167, against $784,135 for the corresponding week last year. Philadelphia considerably outstripped her.

DEMOCRATIC reform in New York costs two hundred and fifty per cent. Governor TILDEN has spent $30,000 investigating the canal frauds, and has got $12,000 back.

IT IS a noteworthy fact that Government stocks of the registered class have been selling for some weeks past nearly as high as the coupons, the latter only being circulated for dealings abroad, and heretoiore rating higher by from half to one per cent. than the registered which the foreign demand was running ahead of the domestic demand. The inference is that the home demand is not only rapidly advancing the registered stock already held here, but drawing a large amount of coupon stock from the other side.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,210,518; produce exports, $4,557,375, and specie exports, $654,204. The total imports since January 1, this year, have been $39,485,354, against $38,366,560 for the corresponding period last year, and $42,446,942 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the year have amounted to $29,498,312, against $26,200,603 in 1875, and $22,673,498 in 1874, and the total exports of specie this year reach $3,318,040, against $11,653,332 the preceding year, and $4,344,987 in 1874.

IT APPEARS that the average per cent. of actual reformation in the thirty reform schools of the United States is from 75 to 87 per cent., and that the average time occupies but two years. These facts would seem to show that reform schools do reform, notwithstanding the meager results which, under its present management, have attended the operations of the reform institution in this neighborhood. The Newark, N. J., *Courier* affirms that no institution is more disadvantageous to the State is doing so much good as the Reform School. It is also the universal testimony that the farm and family principle is infinitely better than the close or refuge system.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just dealt a blow at lobbying, in a suit for recovery for services rendered in a certain case involving the right of possession of some tobacco held by the United States Government. The Court held that the services "partook of a character scarcely escaping what is denominated 'lobby service,'" and said: "Professional jobs that of necessity require personal appeals and private importunities to and with members of Government and solicitations of their favorable action are discountenanced by public policy and find little favor in the courts when rem ineration therefor is sought by legal action." Which is alike sound in law and in morality.

AN IMPORTANT bankruptcy decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, in a case in which a bankrupt asked that a creditor, who had unsuccessfully applied to have the discharge of the former annulled, after it had taken place, might be charged with the costs of the application. The creditor contended that there is no statute under which costs can be awarded by the Court against a creditor on the dismissal of such an application, but the Court held that the power of a United States court to render a decree of judgment in a case of equitable cognizance, includes the power, possessed and exercised by all courts of equity, to award or refuse costs, as its judgment of the right of the case may require.

LOTH as he has been to admit the fact, the Washington correspondent of the "independent" Springfield *Republican* is at length compelled to acknowledge that the ex-rebels hate the Union as bitterly as ever. He thus confesses how dangerous it would be to trust the Government in the hands of the Confederates and their Northern allies:

"It may be wise to let silence cover the past. It may be very wrong to stir anew the passions of the war for the sake of personal success. But it is absolutely true in one thing; namely, that the country cannot afford to take the risk of allowing the South to govern it for many years yet; not until there arises another Southern statesman good enough to admit that slavery was wrong, and that the civilization which it fostered is wofully deficient in some respects, such a Southerner sits in the present Congress."

IT IS not improbable that we may presently have a glut of silver, and that the auriferous bonanzaists of the Pacific slope may one day find it necessary to close their mines, in the same manner as the coal operators of the Schuylkill region have done, in order to limit production and maintain prices. Silver has become such a drug in San Francisco that it has fallen in a discount of three to five per cent. and is regarded as a nuisance. A meeting of San Francisco merchants has been held to consider what shall be done with the superfluous silver, and a committee has been appointed to report. This is the secret of Senator JONES' recent proposal that silver be made the unit of value and the basis of currency. Silver is his commodity, and he wants to make a market for it. This is why he is at present so "silvered o'er with the pale cast of thought."

IT IS stated that the Democratic members of Congress "are greatly annoyed at the publication of the disloyalty of HAMBLETON," the recently discharged clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means. We do not see why they should be so extremely sensitive. It is true that he named his son in honor of the assassin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; that in 1859, being then editor of a Georgia paper, he haunted New York soliciting advertisements, and causing the names of firms that did not yield to his request to be published in his paper as abolitionists and enemies of the South, with whom Southern men ought not to have dealings; and that he was also, during the war, arrested in New York on suspicion of being concerned in the plot to burn the hotels of the city—but what of that? He has always been faithful to the interests of the Democratic party, and could scarcely have been more "disloyal" than seventenths of the remaining Democratic House appointees. We do not learn that they are to be called on to resign.

ENORMOUS as have been the operation of the whisky conspirators now being so vigorously prosecuted, the frauds of liquor ring of the previous administration were yet more stupendous, as the following table of the sums annually collected on the whisky tax will show:

| Fiscal year. | Amount collected. |
|---|---|
| 1866 | $29,128,578 |
| 1867 | 26,206,204 |
| 1868 | 13,419,093 |
| 1869 | 13,248,319 |
| 1870 | 18,633,184 |
| 1871 | 29,921,308 |
| 1872 | 22,572,869 |
| 1873 | 41,116,419 |
| 1874 | 43,270,412 |
| 1875 | 45,812,984 |

Under JOHNSON'S administration the tax was much higher than it is now, and if it had been honestly collected and paid into the Treasury, it would probably have been $90,000,000 annually, instead of less than $50,000,000, and would have yearly increased instead of steadily falling off. It is believed that the whisky ring of that administration cheated the Government out of $50,000,000 annually. And yet not a man was indicted or tried. The fact points its own moral.

THE Chicago *Journal* makes what we consider an eminently judicious suggestion with reference to trials by jury in civil cases; to the effect, namely, that it shall be a cause of challenge, of any person called as a juror, that he does not appear to have such knowledge and experience as are reasonably required for the proper determination of the questions involved in the case. The rights of litigants not infrequently turn upon questions of which the ordinary citizen cannot judge. The same paper makes another suggestion which deserves attention, by way of providing a remedy for the evil of long delay in deciding the constitutionality of statutes. In England the courts cannot set aside any law of Parliament or modify it at all upon any pretext whatever. This is because that country has no written Constitution, and legislation is supreme. With us there exists an organic law paramount in authority to statutory enactments. To remedy the delay of the present system, the *Journal* proposes the following, the policy to be extended to the Supreme Courts of the several States:

> Provide that the President of the United States, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the State Governments respectively, may submit to the Supreme Court for decision, any question concerning the existence or the limitations of any power claimed by or against the same under the Constitution of the United States; and that such question shall thereupon be decided by the whole court, under such rules, regulations and directions for the hearing and argument thereof, as the court may prescribe.

## "TEN DOLLARS A DAY."

In old times, when the pay of a Congressman was confined to a *per diem* allowance, the HUTCHINSON Family regaled the ears of the people with a song about it, the burden of which was, "Eight dollars a day!" There is a chance, now, for some other vocalist to ring the changes upon the ambition of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to secure the longest possible allowance of the compensation of ten dollars a day.

The law which establishes the pay of members of the Legislature provides that the salary shall be $1,000 for the first hundred days, and ten dollars a day for the fifty days succeeding the hundred.

There is no good reason why both Houses should not be able to adjourn at or before the expiration of one hundred days from the opening of the session. The Senate is now so well up with its work that it could adjourn at even an earlier day; and there is no legislation pending in either House of sufficient importance to keep the two Houses in session beyond the middle of March. Beyond the annual appropriation bills there is no legislation, the failure of which would injure the people. The main part of the bills so far introduced are general laws to cover special cases.

Yet the Democratic House of Representatives persistently refuses to fix *any* day for final adjournment. It votes down or postpones indefinitely every proposition of the kind, and it is no longer concealed that its purpose is to prolong the session to the end of the one hundred and fifty days for which there is a legal allowance of ten dollars a day, and to pocket the $1,500 thus obtainable, without regard to the fact that there is no necessity for a session of such a length.

That there is such a purpose is made plain by the appropriation bill, reported from a Democratic committee, which appropriates sufficient to cover a session of 150 days, or $300,000 more than would be necessary if the session were confined to its proper and legitimate limit. It is clear, from this, that the leading Democrats of the House have become a part of this conspiracy to squander $300,000 of the people's money.

The Senate is powerless to prevent this. It has passed two resolutions in favor of an early adjournment; but as the consent of both Houses is essential to fix a day of adjournment, the action of the Senate passes for nothing, except to show that the Republicans are opposed to this organized raid upon the State Treasury. The only thing the Senate can do in the matter, is what it has already done in fixing a day beyond which it will not consider any new business presented to it, either by the House or otherwise. It has named the 1st of April for this limit, and the public, as well as the members of the House, may rest assured that any bills not sent in to the Senate before that day will be practically shut out. This will bring the session to its eighty-seventh day, and the business then pending can be cleaned up in the remaining thirteen days; so that if, by the obstinacy of the House, the Legislature is kept in session to the first of June it will be for the sole purpose of allowing to a lot of legislative bummers, who cannot by any chance be re-elected, the privilege of drawing ten dollars a day for their useless services.

It is time that the people of Pennsylvania should take note of the fact that the Democratic members of the House have deliberately made up their minds to extort all they possibly can from the State Treasury, and that they have, of set purpose, resolved to prolong the session beyond all possibility of usefulness, and to inflict upon the State a clear loss of $300,000. If that sum is wasted, by their obstinacy and profligacy the responsibility must rest, where it belongs, upon the heads of the Democratic members. The State is not in a condition to be plundered after a long-continued raid upon its limited resources is not only corrupt and michievous in itself, but is a direct and positive injury to those public charities which must necessarily lose what would otherwise be appropriated to them if not diverted to pay ten dollars a day to legislators who, after the hundred day limit, will have no legislative functions to perform.

## THE DEMOCRATIC BETE NOIR.

The Bureau of Education, which the Democratic party is bent on abolishing, consists, aside from the Commissioner, of an authorized force of one chief clerk, one statistician, one translator, three clerks, four copyists, one messenger and one watchman. The correspondence of the office is very large. In 1875 replies to inquiries required 4,000 letters, in addition to which 3,500 acknowledgments were sent, and a single investigation required the writing of 8,000 letters, in addition to the current correspondence of the office. The translator of the office during the past year examined some 32,000 pages of foreign educational matter, and translated 500 printed pages in full, as well as numerous letters from different foreign countries, replies to which were written by him, at the dictation of the Commissioner. His work is a very important one in placing the thoughts and experience of the best foreign educators at the service of the educators of this country at the least possible expense. Another part of the work of the office is the compilation of an abstract of the reports of the different State and city superintendents of schools, and of other important educational works. From 50,000 to 60,000 printed pages of official educational reports, as well as a large number of manuscripts, were examined in the preparation of the 488 pages of abstracts contained in the last annual report. The number of educational institutions in correspondence with the Bureau of Education in 1870 was 831, and in 1875 the number had increased to 6,083. The annual report of the officer for 1870 contained 579 pages; that for 1874 contained 1,087 pages. The information contained in Commissioner EATON'S report is invaluable, and can be found in no other work. It contains statements of the sources from which the vast amount of information has been obtained, statistics in relation to education in foreign countries, abstracts of the official reports of the school officers of the different States and Territories and of the principal cities, the progress of education among the Indians, statistics in relation to normal, agricultural, commercial and business colleges, of the kindergarten, preparatory schools and colleges of art and science, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and theology; summary of examinations for admission to the United States military and naval academies; degrees conferred by universities, colleges, scientific and other professional schools; statistics of institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, of reform and industrial schools and of orphan asylums; facts concerning improvements in school furniture, apparatus and ventilation of school buildings, with statistics of libraries and museums of art and history. The library of the Bureau contains 4,500 bound volumes, 500 unbound volumes and about 15,000 pamphlets. The library is rich in foreign educational treatises and reports, and early American educational journals, together with a large number of the educational reports of the States, Territories and principal cities. Such an embarrassment of educational and intellectual riches is, to be sure, admirably calculated to confuse and confound the average Democratic mind; and this may possibly constitute the reason of the wrathful opposition of the Democratic House to the Bureau. It is axiomatic that education is the bane of that party. If it could prevent the enlightenment of the masses, and remove the tax on whisky, the utmost limit of its statesmanship would be reached.

## REPEALING THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The committee appointed by the Democratic caucus at Washington, has been so constituted that it may now be regarded as certain that no proposition will emanate from it to repeal the Resumption act. Whatever legislation that committee may bunglingly frame, it is committed to the policy of maintaining the day fixed for resumption by the Finance bill of 1875.

Those, therefore, who have been looking for financial relief to the legislation of a Democratic Congress may as well make up their minds that their hopes on that point are vain. The menace of a contraction that is to run until January 1, 1879, in order to get ready for resumption at that time, will still be kept up; and the return of financial confidence and monetary ease may therefore be considered as postponed indefinitely. Everybody will prepare, as well as can be done, for the final turn of the screw of contraction, and in preparing for it, everyone who cannot bear the pressure, will be forced to the wall.

The danger of this result has induced such papers as the Chicago *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Gazette* to raise their voices against this forced return to a resumption of specie payments. These are both hard money papers and utterly opposed to inflation; but they are both conscious of the fact that resumption must be brought about by other means than legislation. Specie payments depend upon the laws of trade, not upon the laws of Congress; and they can no more be brought about by naming a specific day for resumption than a toothache can be cured by Congressional action. The sensible people in business all see this, and the two papers we have named do but speak the general sentiment in business circles in the arguments they have presented against the Democratic policy, so far as it has been yet agreed upon.

The experience of the past century proves conclusively that resumption, after a panic or after a prolonged and exhausting war, cannot be forced. If paper money and coin are to be interchangeable, we must either limit the amount of paper to the corresponding amount of coin on hand, or we must have that supreme confidence in paper money which will keep afloat a larger proportion of it. Confidence is inseparable from a paper circulation based on coin, and public confidence is not within Congressional control. Congress may do much to unsettle that confidence, and it can do very little to establish it. To name a day, therefore, for resumption, is simply to anticipate the existence of a confidence which may not and which probably will not exist, and which, whenever it does exist, will bring about resumption entirely free from and independent of Congressional action.

For these reasons we have all along been in favor of repealing the resumption provision in the Finance law of 1875, and remain more firmly convinced of it than ever. It is fraught with mischief, disturbs rather than establishes confidence, and inspires a terror which grows with every day that brings the date of resumption nearer. It is a disturbing element in the financial problem, and no good can come from adhering to it. If the country be able to resume on the 1st of January, 1879, it can do so without legislation; and if it is *not* able the legislation will be void by the force of circumstances. It may be wiped out at once without fear of further injury.

THE load of debt which the people have to carry is hard enough to bear; but, after all, they are not taxed so heavily *per capita*, apart from the war expenses, as they were during the Democratic administration of BUCHANAN. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives, in his last letter, official figures showing that during the last three years of BUCHANAN'S administration the expenses of the Government averaged $81,000,000. Last year the expenses of the Government were $274,000,000. From this vast amount are to be deducted the enormous taxes levied to pay for the war of Democracy against the Union, and one item for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, which was not a Republican but a national enterprise, supported by both political parties. The following figures will bear a careful study.

Interest on the war debt, $103,000,000; sinking fund appropriation, $25,000,000; pensions, $30,000,000; total, $158,000,000; internal revenue expenditures occasioned by the rebellion, $7,000,000; refunding of war taxes, $1,500,000; war damages paid, $1,000,000; printing notes and bonds and negotiating, $2,000,000; extra clerk hire caused by the war, $600,000; interest on Pacific Railroad bonds, $4,000,000; difference between gold and paper in this total of $98,000,000, averaged, $12,000,000.

It thus appears that the cost of carrying on the Government under BUCHANAN'S administration, when our population was 31,000,000, was $2.61 per head; while the same expenses last year when our population was 42,000,000, was only $2.05 per head. The correspondent adds:

> These estimates do not include the expenses of the Government incurred by suppressing incipient insurrections in the South, nor for the increase in the army—a sum total of $15,000,000—every dollar of which was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Union. Considering the crushing load of debt that Democracy has laid on the weary back of labor by its war, it becomes the people to practice economy, but it would be equally becoming for them to regard their efforts as a penance due for their crimes, rather than a service for which they would be rewarded by the possession of the White House.

THE copper mining industry of this country promises to experience a marked impetus, soon. It appears that a large amount of this metal has lately been contracted for by France, presumably for military purposes. An agent of that Government has recently visited this country for the purpose of making arrangements for purchasing copper as rapidly as it can be mined. The French Government has made its purchases of the metal in the rough, for two reasons: One, that the work to be done shall not be known outside of France, and the other, that the French people shall have employment in preparing the war material, for it is considered almost certain that the metal is to be used in the manufacture of ammunition. The first report that had any direct foundation was that France had ordered one million pounds of Lake Superior copper, to be delivered by next June, with the option of making other purchases at the same rate. It is now believed that the order has been doubled, and that eight million pounds of copper is to be delivered to that Government before the end of August.

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# WHISKY FRAUDS.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS—APPEARANCE OF THE WITNESS EVEREST—EVIDENCE THAT JOYCE FAILED $500 TO BABCOCK IN THE SPRING OF 1875—PRESIDENT ORTON CORRECTS SOME PRESS NOVELISTS AS TO TELEGRAMS FOUND.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—In the trial of General Babcock, to-day, the first witness put upon the stand was William J. Bassett, a gauger in the ring. Bassett testified as to the operations which came under his observation in 1874 and the winter and spring of 1875. He acknowledged that, acting under instructions from superior officers, he connived at frauds while at Bevis & Frazer's rectifying house, and used to find on Saturday evenings an envelope in his overcoat pocket containing from $100 to $200. Two whisky barrel heads with the gauger's stamp upon them were produced in court, and the stub books from which the stamps were taken. On comparison it was shown that in each case the stamps on the barrel registered the contents as forty-six and one-half proof gallons, while the corresponding stubs reported only five proof gallons to the collector for taxation. The witness also explained what he knew concerning the revenue officers as form 122, and told how the disposition of illicit whisky was covered at the rectifying houses.

Bassett was followed on the stand by Abjah Everest, who testified that he became the collector for the ring in August, 1874, and continued to act as such until the seizure in May, 1875. The collections during that time ran as follows, each week: Ulrici's distillery, $1,000 to $2,700; Bingham's, $500 to $1,500; Jonett's, $500 to $1,100; Chouteau's, $500 to $1,000. Maximum, $7,300; minimum, $1,000 to $2,780. Coming down to the spring of 1875, either late in February or early in March, Everest said Joyce once sent him to the next Treasury with a package of $1,000 in small bills to get two $500 bills. He brought them back and Joyce put them into envelopes and told him to take them across the street and put them in a letter box. Witness said he did so, and was asked if he observed the directions on the letters. Before he could answer the defense interposed objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Babcock's name was on one of these letters and that the evidence was not competent. A long argument ensued.

It was strenuously argued by Judges Krum and Porter, for the defense, that this testimony was incompetent, on the ground that brings the date of resumption nearer. It is a disturbing element in the financial problem, and no good can come from adhering to it. If the country be able to resume on the 1st of January, 1879, it can do so without legislation; and if it is *not* able the legislation will be void by the force of circumstances. It may be wiped out at once without fear of further injury.

Colonel Broadhead, for the Government, replied that the evidence offered was but the first link in the process to show that defendant was connected with the conspiracy, and that from the fact of the mailing of the letter might be presumed the additional fact of Babcock's receiving it and being connected with the conspiracy.

Judge Dillon [to witness]—Were there two envelopes?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Judge Dillon—Were they prepaid.

Witness—Yes, sir.

Judge Dillon—You say you don't know whether they contained letters or not?

Witness—I should say they did; but, as I saw only the paper and not the writing, I cannot state definitely that they were letters.

Judge Dillon—Did you drop the envelope in the mail box?

Witness—I did.

Judge Dillon then adjourned the court until 9 A. M., and requested counsel to send authorities in his recess.

On the reassembling of the court for the afternoon session, Judge Dillon said the Court was prepared to dispose of the question raised in the morning, as to the competency of evidence. The Judge then recited the objections as made in the argument of counsel for defense, and said: "Upon a review of the authorities relating to the subject of the admissibility of letters by one person addressed to another by name, at his known postoffice address, prepaid and mailed, the Court is of opinion, and will concur, both of us, in the conclusion, adopting the language of Chief Justice Bigelow, to wit 'This is evidence tending to show a delivery at the usual and proper destination, and were received by the persons to whom they were addressed. This is not a conclusive presumption, and it does not create a legal presumption that such letters were actually received; it is simply evidence admissible as tending, if credited by the jury, to show the receipt of the letters, in connection with other circumstances, to be referred to the jury under appropriate instructions. As to its value, that will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. It is objected, also, that the evidence, if admissible, as tending to prove the receipt of money, should be rejected as immaterial and irrelevant, and as open to economy, but it would be equally becoming for them to regard their efforts as a penance due for their crimes, rather that a service for which they would be rewarded by the possession of the White House.

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# FOREIGN NEWS.

## BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MINISTER SCHENCK FINDS DEFENDERS.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, February 12.—The *Telegraph* and *Standard* editorials on Reverdy Johnson's defense of Minister Schenck have had great influence on the English mind, and sympathy is felt for the latter in the loss of a "friend in need." His initiative has doubtless given the American residents in London courage, in answer to the recent Congressional resolution, to frame the following document, which is now being signed under the auspices of J. S. Morgan, the banker:

"We, the undersigned Americans, residents in London, having noticed a concerted assault upon the Hon. R. C. Schenck, Minister of the United States at the British Court, desires to express our continued confidence in his private integrity and public usefulness, and also to assert that nothing that has been alleged against him in connection with the Emma mine has shaken our regard for him as a gentleman and statesman. We are satisfied that his evidence on oath, under a severe cross-examination before a judicial commission, has fully vindicated his character against all accusations, evidence which satisfied a lawyer so astute as the Hon. Reverdy Johnson."

Regarding the Emma mine and Schenck, I have a copy of a writ before me, issued January 10th, claiming damages for fraudulent misrepresentation, concealment and conspiracy to defraud the petitioning company. This suit was finally issued from the Writ Office of the Queen's Bench Division, summoning Schenck to enter appearance within eight days from the time of service. I found no entry of service or appearance. The fact is the writ is now in Macdougal's desk and may possibly never be delivered. Macdougal being evidently doubtful about the prudence of such a course, fearing an action for defamation of character, which I have reason to believe Mr. Schenck has been advised to take. In any cases, Macdougal probably thought more of advertising his paper, the *Hour*, than of protecting the shareholders when he issued the writ.

The *Anglo-American Times* to-day has an able editorial on the subject, claiming that Mr. Schenck is the victim of the English joint stock management, and that the leading obnoxious directors, under Macdougal, have sought as a victim the man who was the chief victim of the conspiracy, and conspiracy there were. The article, written by an English gentleman, is entirely unbiased and honorable in motive. I have devoted much space to this subject, believing that Macdougal's real motive was to advertise his paper, which he could not do better than by aiming wrists at high personages. I may add that Mr. Schenck yesterday distributed prizes at the annual meeting of the Twenty-first Regiment of Middlesex Volunteers, at which he made some pleasant remarks on the subject of international courtesies, and hoped that the English shooters would be represented at Philadelphia.

### Turkey.

THE INSURGENTS REFUSE TO SUBMIT.

RAGUSA, February 13.—The insurgents refuse to be satisfied with Count Andrassy's reforms, and are resolved not to submit to Turkish rule.

SERVIA RESOLVES ON WAR.

LONDON, February 13.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna, says letters from Belgrade announce the triumph of the war party in Servia. The appointment of Ristich to the Premiership is almost certain. It is reported that shortly before the close of the session the Skupschina, sitting with closed doors, resolved upon war in the spring and appointed a committee to watch over the Government, raise taxes in advance, and issue paper money on the outbreak of war.

## A KENTUCKY CAVE STORY.

### Reported Discovery by Two Young Men Near Columbia—Three Human Skeletons of Extraordinary Proportions.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBIA, January 30.—About the middle of the past week two young men named White, while idly wandering in a large tract of wild, dense forest, in the southeastern part of our county, discovered what they supposed to be a sink-hole or a fox-den, and set to that idea proceeded to explore it. After a little trouble in making their way through the entrance, the cave (for such it proved to be) became large enough to admit of their walking upright. They had proceeded thus in this passage probably over a hundred and fifty yards when they emerged into a large and picturesque gallery of the beauty and grandeur of which will rival that of the old Mammoth itself. The room, according to their calculations, is about one hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, and abounds in all the varieties of the stalactites and stalagmites. But 'tis not the things that they expected to find in the caves that I wish to mention particularly, but the curious remains that were discovered therein. In the northeast corner of the gallery (I shall so designate it, by which I will hereafter speak), about five feet from the ground, they noticed some strange characters or hieroglyphics neatly carved in the wall, which upon close examination, proved to be the head-rock of a vault. A few minutes' prizing served to loosen this and disclose to view the interior of an incisure in the solid rock of about five by ten feet, which contained the remains of three skeletons, which measure eight feet seven and a half inches, six inches, and five inches in length respectively. The heads were missing from the two smaller body parallel to the other. Beside them lay three huge—what looked to be—swords, but they were so decayed that upon being touched they crumbled into dust. On examining the remains closely, but finding nothing that would serve to throw any light on the question as to who and from whence they came, they closed the vault, and in doing so, knocked their torch out, which they had contrived before entering, leaving them in any thing but a pleasant predicament. After consulting together, for their lost treasure, they concluded to try to escape by feeling their way out, but in this they made the matter worse. They stated that they finally came to a standstill from they struck a good-sized branch, and continued following it until forced to turn into another passage—the stream disappearing suddenly in a huge perpendicular gulf, which led them into another spacious hall, the size of which they believed to be quite as large as the first. Out of this second opening, and through what they conceive to be three others similar at least in size, their way seemed to gradually ascend, until their progress was made by the discovery of light ahead, and finally they emerged from their ugly confinement through a hole about midway in the cliff of Russell's creek, having been confined in their subterranean discovery over thirty-eight hours. The whole country there-about is rife with speculations concerning the interesting discovery, and numbers of citizens will visit it as soon as the Messrs. White finish their task of rendering the entrance less difficult to pass. The above is a correct account and may be relied on, as the young menare of unimpeachable veracity. With a party from town, your correspondent will go down the morning to further explore, and should further curiosities present themselves, will give you then the account of an eye-witness.

It is stated that the nail mill of the Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company will shut down in a few days on account of the misunderstanding between the employees and employers regarding wages.


## For Sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, March 2nd, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at the TOWN HALL, No. 5 Diamond, PROPERTY, No. 1, located at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles south from Philadelphia Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The property consists of one 4-100 horse-power, with one water power GRIST MILL 30x80 feet, three stories and basement, with 12 run of stones. The water power SAW MILL 22x50 feet, two stories, together with water rights for power to run said mills. Also, one DWELLING HOUSE, 30x35, with 10 rooms. Mills do a good custom business. Saw Mill has 100,000 feet of timber the past year. In a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. For terms, address

PETER Y. BROWN,
Executor of David Youn's Estate,
Achor, Ohio, January 31, 1876. MWF

## 380 Acres of Land and Minerals for Sale.

275 acres of this land is Youghiogheny Gas Coal, 11 feet, onto 60 feet below the surface; 6 veins Iron Ore, 30 to 60 feet below the surface; 50 per cent. of Iron. Also, 3 veins of Fire Clay, 5 feet each; 1 vein Limestone, 5 feet. Also, 1 vein Hydraulic Cement, 50 feet. This land is all fenced into 20 fields, and 3,000 fruit trees in it. This land joins the east bank of the Youghiogheny River, and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad two miles, and is the key and basin to 8,000 acres of coal land. Price per acre, $250. Terms, one-third cash, and crop now growing. Possession given in 30 days. Apply to

J. L. SNYDER,
Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, P. O.,
Westmoreland county, Pa.

## 12 ACRES OF LAND IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH, FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. MCDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. Title perfect. Apply on the premises residing to go into the fruit or gardening business, or within one mile of Dawson Station and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor.
P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

## CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

172 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE—The MAPLETON TANNERY, containing 112 Vats and all the necessary stocking for, offered at private sale. For further information address or call on W. H. REX,
One of the Executors of J. Bachman, dec'd.,
Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., or
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the repeal of an act approved May 13, 1871, entitled An Act to Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Wine, Ale and Beer in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county, so far as it relates to or affects the borough of West Elizabeth and Jefferson township. 2,9*18,25

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